THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1867. VOLUME XVII.—NUMBER 106

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW AND MASONIC CALENDAR.

A.·. M.·. 5627.

1 Tisri, 10th September	1866.
1 Khevan, 10th October	"
1 Chisleu, 9th November	"
1 Tebeth, 9th December	"
1 Shebat, 7th January	1867.
1 Adar, 6th February	"
1 Vesatar, 8th March	"
1 Nisan, 6th April	"
1 Ijar, 6th May	"
1 Sivan, 4th June	"
1 Thamuz, 4th July	"
1 Ab, 2d August	"
1 Elul, 1st September	"
Ash Wednesday, 26th February	1867.
Maunday Thursday, 28th April	"
Good Friday, 10th April	"
Easter Sunday, 12th April	"
Ascension, 23rd May	"
Pentecost, 31st May	"
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year.	ja12 tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

1867.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 168. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. C. Trader, W. M.; H. T. Tomlinson, Sec.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 118. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. J. T. Sellars, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 289. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Aicsle, W. M.; H. P. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 299. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Butts, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 91 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—204 Front street. John J. Worsham, 33°, W. M.; B. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. A. J. Wheeler, H. P.; H. H. Paynter, Sec.

R. AND S. M.

EUREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.

—204 *Front Street.*

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 2d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, Gr.·. M.·.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.·.

MITHRAS Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, Gr.·. M.·.; A. E. Frankland, 32d, Sec.·.

CASHYHA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th: No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d, Tarsh.·.; ——, Sec.·.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSEIS Council of K.—h, 30th. No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.·.; William Y. Cirode 32d, Rec.·.

CONSISTORY OF WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 33d., Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Trader, 32d, Rec.·.

CENTAL SYSTEM.

Calculation made at the rate of 56 pounds per bushel for corn and 35 pounds per bushel for oats.

CORN.

Per Bus $ cts	Per Cental $ cts.	Per Bus $ cts	Per Cental $ cts.	Per Bus $ cts	Per Cental $ cts.
80	1 42 6-7	1 12	2 00	1 44	2 57 1-7
81	1 44 2-7	1 14	2 03 4-7	1 46	2 60 5-7
84	1 50	1 16	2 07 1-7	1 48	2 64 2-7
86	1 53 4-7	1 18	2 10 5-7	1 50	2 67 6-7
88	1 57 1-7	1 20	2 14 2-7	1 52	2 71 3-7
90	1 60 5-7	1 22	2 17 6-7	1 54	2 75
92	1 64 2-7	1 24	2 21 3-7	1 56	2 78 4-7
94	1 67 6-7	1 26	2 25	1 58	2 82 1-7
96	1 71 3-7	1 28	2 28 4-7	1 60	2 85 5-7
98	1 75	1 30	2 32 1-7	1 62	2 89 2-7
1 00	1 78 4-7	1 32	2 35 5-7	1 64	2 92 6-7
1 02	1 82 1-7	1 34	2 39 2-7	1 66	2 96 3-7
1 04	1 85 5-7	1 36	2 42 6-7	1 68	3 00
1 06	1 89 2-7	1 38	2 46 3-7	1 70	3 03 4-7
1 08	1 92 6-7	1 40	2 50	1 72	3 07 1-7
1 10	1 96 3-7	1 42	2 53 4-7	1 74	3 10 5-7

OATS.

Per Bus $ cts	Per Cental $ cts.	Per Bus $ cts	Per Cental $ cts.	Per Bus $ cts	Per Cental $ cts.
61	1 74 2-7	82	2 34 2-7	1 03	2 94 2-7
62	1 77 1-7	83	2 37 1-7	1 04	2 97 1-7
63	1 80	84	2 40	1 05	3 00
64	1 82 5-7	85	2 42 6-7	1 06	3 02 6-7
65	1 85 5-7	86	2 45 5-7	1 07	3 05 5-7
66	1 83 4-7	87	2 48 4-7	1 08	3 08 4-7
67	1 91 3-7	88	2 51 3-7	1 09	3 11 3-7
68	1 94 2-7	89	2 54 2-7	1 10	3 14 2-7
69	1 97 1-7	90	2 56 1-7	1 11	3 17 1-7
70	2 00	91	2 60	1 12	3 20
71	2 02 6-7	92	2 62 6-7	1 13	3 22 6-7
72	2 05 5-7	93	2 65 5-7	1 14	3 25 5-7
73	2 08 4-7	94	2 68 4-7	1 15	3 28 4-7
74	2 11 3-7	95	2 71 3-7	1 16	3 31 3-7
75	2 14 2-7	96	2 74 2-7	1 17	3 34 2-7
76	2 17 1-7	97	2 76 1-7	1 18	3 37 1-7
77	2 20	98	2 80	1 19	3 40
78	2 22 6-7	99	2 82 6-7	1 20	3 42 6-7
79	2 25 5-7	1 00	2 85 5-7	1 21	3 45 5-7
80	2 28 4-7	1 01	2 88 4-7	1 22	3 48 4-7
81	2 31 3-7	1 02	2 91 3-7	1 23	3 51 3-7

Value of Foreign Coins in American Gold.

COUNTRIES.	VALUE.	
Austria	Silver Florin (100 Kreutzers)	$ .463
Belgium	Silver Franc	.185
Bolivia	Silver Dollar	.765
Brazil	Milrei (1,000 Reis)	5.40@5.50
Bremen	Thaler (72 Grotes)	.70
Buenos A'rs	See N. Granada & Mexico.	
Cut. Am'ca	Doubloon	15.25@15.50
	Gold Dollar	.962
	4 Dollar Piece, (4 Escudos)	3.80
Chili	Gold Dollar	.87@.93
China	Tael	1.48
	Mexican Dollar	1.03
	(Chop Dollar has no value)	
	Silver Rigsdaler (6 Marks)	.53
Ecuador	Dollar (8 Reals)	.93
Egypt	Piastre	.05
England	Pound	4 84
France	Franc (100 centimes, gold)	.192
	(See Belgium, Silver)	.@.185
Germany	Thaler (3 Groshen)	.720
	A'strian florin (100 Kr'tzer)	.48 3
	P'ssian florin (90 Kr'tzer)	.4
Greece	Drachm (100 Lepta)	.17@.18
Hamburg	Mark Banco (16 Schillings)	.30 4
India	Rupee (16 Annas)	.45
Italy	Lira or Sardina	.185
	Lira of Florence	.193
	Scudo of Rome	1 02
	Ducat of Naples	.87 4
Japan	Itzebu	1 04
	Mexican Dollar	1.03
Mexico	Doubloon	15.50
	Gold Dollar	.962
	Silver Dollar	1.03
Netherl'ds	Gulder	.405
N Granada	Peso in gold $ 9.5 & 10	or Condors
	In silver	.85
Peru	Same as Bolivia.	
Portugal	Milrei (1,000 Reis)	1.08
Prussia	Thaler 30 Groschen (see Ger)	
Russia	Rouble (100 Copeks)	.76
Spain	Real (100 Centimos)	.05
Sweden	Rigsdaler Riksmyat	¾
	epede Daler	.265
S'tzerland	Franc 100 Rappen	same
	France	
Tunis	Piastre	.120
Turkey	Piastre (40 Paras) gold	.0475
	Silver	.043

Foreign Weights and Measures.

Reduced to the Standard of the United States.

Aham, in Amsterdam	41 gallons
Almude, in Portugal	4½ gallons
Almude, in Madeira	4.62 gallons
Aquiere, in Madeira	over 1½ peck
Aquiere, in Portugal	1¾ peck to nearly 2
Aquiere, in Bahia	1 bushel
Aquiere, in Maranham	1¾ bushel
Aquiere, in Rio Janiero and Pernambuco	1@1¼ bush
Amra, of rice, in Ceylon	20 2-5 lbs
Arroba, in Portugal	32 lbs 12 oz
Arroba, in Spain	25 lbs
Arroba, in Spain (large)	4.26 gallons
Arroba, in Spain (small)	4 gallons
Arroba, in Malaga, of Wine	about 4½ gallons
Arsheen, in Russia	28 inches
Bahar, in Batavia	39 4-5 peculs
Bale of Cinnamon in Ceylon, net	90 lbs
Barile, in Naples	equals about 11 gallons
Barrie, in Leghorn, of wine	12.01 gallons
Cantar, in Leghorn, of oil	88 lbs
Cantar, in Malta	174½ lbs
Cantar, in Naples	196@196½ lbs
Cantar, in Sicily	12–@12½ lbs
Carro, in Naples, of grain	7½ bushel
Carro, in Naples, wine	264 gallons
Catty, of Tea, in China	1⅓ lb
Cayang, in Batavia	3.58 lbs
Chetwert, in Russia	5.95 bushels
Fanega, in Spain	over ½ bushel
Pectolitre, in France	2 84 bushels
Kilogramme, in France & Netherlands	2.21 lbs
Last, in Amsterdam, of grain	80½ bushels
Last, in Bremen, of grain	80 bushels
Last, in Cadiz, of salt	76 4-5 bushels
Last, in Dantzic, of grain	nearly 90 bushels
Last, in Flushing, of grain	92½ bushels
Last, in Hamburg, of grain	80.51 bushels
Last, in Lisbon, of grain	over 91 bushels
Last, in Portugal, of salt	70 bushels
Last, in Rotterdam, of grain	85.120 bushels
Last, in sweden	75 bushels
Last, in Utrecht, of grain	over 59 bushels
Lispound, in Pumbino	16 lbs 5 oz
Lispound, in Holland	1.34 4 oz
Mark, in Holland	9 oz
Maund, in Calcutta	82 lbs 2 oz 2l
Mine, in Genoa, of grain	3.43 bushels
Mound, in France	1 ton
Moy, in Lisbon	24 bushels
Moy, in Oporto	30 bushels
Move, in Portugal	contains over 23 bushels
Mke, in Smyrna	21 lbs
Orna, in Trieste, of wine	14 94 gallons
Orna, of Oil	17 gallons
Osimo, in Naples	is a little over 10 inches
Pecul, in Batavia and Madras	133⅓ lbs
Pecul, in China and Japan	133⅓ lbs
Pipe, in Spain, of wine	1808.64 gallons
Pood, in Russia, is equal to nearly	36 lbs 2 oz
Quarter, in England, of grain	8 bushels
Quintal, in Portugal	129.05 lbs
Quintal, in smyrna	129 48 lbs
Quintal, in Spain	90 lbs
Quintal, in Turkey	107 lbs 2 oz
Rottoli, in Portugal	12 lbs 4 oz
Rottoli, in Genoa	24 lbs
Rottoli, in Leghorn	1 lbs
Salma, in Malta, of grain	8.22 bushels
Scheffel, in Germany, varies from 1½ to nearly 3 do	1½ bushels
Shippound, in Hamburg and Denmark	331 lbs
Shippound, in Holland	308 lbs 4 oz
Stadt, in Trieste	2¾ bushels
Tale, in China	1⅓ oz
Vara, in Rio Janeiro	nearly 1¼ yard
Vara, in Spain	100 are equal to 620 yards
Werst, in Russia	3500 feet

A. H. ISAACSON. H. O. SEIXAS.

ISAACSON, SEIXAS & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers

—AND—

IMPORTERS,

No. 66 Common Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

PARTICULAR attention given to the purchase of Coffee, Sugar and Molasses.

REFERENCES:

Commercial Bank of Tennessee, Memphis; Pike, Lapeyre & Brother, New Orleans; B. M. Runyan, Banker, St. Louis. feb23 tf

ALEX. MURRAY. G. P. RIDGELY.

MURRAY & RIDGLEY,

MERCHANT TAILORS

NO. 31 MADISON STREET,

Merchant Tailoring Goods.

WE make every garment ourselves, and will guarantee satisfaction in all cases. jan3 3m

M. W. CLARK,

PORTRAIT PAINTER, can be found at his Studio, No. 34 Jackson Block, until June, when he will leave for Chicago and Northern cities. Those wishing Portraits should call soon. feb24 3m

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum	$12 00
" per week	25
To carriers and news-dealers, per copy	5
Weekly per annum (in advance)	5 00

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☞ All advertisements not marked for a special time will be discontinued at the end of one week.

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One Copy, one year	$5 00
To clubs of ten or more, each	4 50
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Invariably in advance.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

April Term, 1866.

Eveline E. C. Gillespie vs. A. B. Warford.

This was a bill brought by complainant in the common law and chancery court, of the city of Memphis, to set aside a deed of conveyance executed by her husband, Charles K. Gillespie, under a power of attorney from her made during coverture.

The chancellor dismissed the bill in the court below, and an appeal in error is prosecuted to this court. The facts necessary to be noticed, and about which there is no controversy, are briefly as follows:

Many years ago, James P. Layton, the father of complainant, died, seized of a large landed estate, lying in different counties of the state of Tennessee, which on his decease descended to complainant, and her two brothers, Nathaniel G. and Alfred M. A. Taylor, among which was one tract of 610 acres in Shelby county, to recover one-third of which this bill was filed.

In 18— the complainant intermarried with Charles K. Gillespie, and by whom she had issue born alive, and to whom, during her coverture on the 13th of June, 1849, she and her brothers jointly executed a power of attorney authorizing and empowering him "to sell and convey any and all lands in Tennessee to which descended to them from their father or mother. This power is general and contained no limitations as to price or conditions in the terms of the sales contemplated under it.

Acting under this authority, which was duly acknowledged under a privy examination of the complainant and registered; the attorney, in fact, on the 14th of March, 1848, said, for the consideration of $7625, as appears on the face of the deed, conveyed the 610 acre tract in Shelby county to Joseph T. Watkins and the defendant, A. B. Warford. The deed was duly signed and acknowledged by the attorney in fact, and thereafter regularly registered in Shelby county.

Watkins failed to pay his part of the purchase money, and on a bill filed by the attorney in fact to enforce the vendor's lien, his interest in the land was sold, and the defendant Warford became the purchaser, and now claims title to the whole tract.

Subsequently in April, 1850, the attorney in fact, Charles K. Gillespie abandoned his wife, and she afterwards filed her bill in the chancery court at Jonesboro for a divorce, on the grounds of malicious absence. The bill was heard, and, on the 14th of May, 1859, a decree pronounced dissolving the bonds of matrimony, and restoring her to all the rights and privileges of a *feme sole*; thereupon this bill was filed, to set aside the conveyance executed by her husband and attorney in fact, during her coverture, so far as her rights were affected by it, and for partition of the land.

The defendant answered, and substantially admitted the facts as charged in the bill, but relied on his deed, as conveying an absolute estate in the land, or at least the life estate of the husband, as tenant by the curtesy initiate.

The propositions have been insisted on in the argument here, which have been enforced on the one side and resisted on the other, with much research and ability on both sides.

A *feme covert* under the statutes of this state, has no authority of law to make a valid power of attorney to any one, much less to her husband, to convey her estate in fee in lands cast upon her by descent.

If a tenant by the courtesy initiate, sell and convey in fee, and afterward his wife obtain a divorce, *a vinculo*, the estate of the tenant by the courtesy initiate is thereby terminated in his vendee.

In support of the first proposition, it is insisted that under the act of 1833, (ch. 92,) which is amendatory of the act of 1831, (ch. 50,) the power of disposal by a *feme covert* of her freehold estate, as is vested under the act of 1715, (ch. 28,) and so enlarged as to authorize her to execute, under the forms of law prescribed, a power of attorney to her husband or jointly with him, to any other person, which would authorize such agent to sell and by deed convey a valid title to her real estate. To this proposition we are unable to assent. The acts of 1831 and 1833, construed together, confer no new or additional power upon *femes covert* to pass their freehold estate, which they did not possess under the act of 1715, nor do they in any substantial respect change the mode of conveyance. The mode of conveyance by deed jointly executed by husband and wife, accompanied by the private examination of the wife, substituted under the act of 1715, instead of fine and common recovery at common law, remains unchanged by all the subsequent legislation on this subject in this state.

The first section of this act of 1833, in terms recognizes this mode of conveyance, and by no just rule of intepretation can the phrase, "other instruments of writing executed by husband and wife," occurring in the third section, be construed to refer to and include the words, "*all powers of attorney, authorizing the conveyance of real estate,*" employed in the first section of the act of 1831.

The objects of the act of 1831 and 1833 was not to enlarge the power of *femes covert* to dispose of their real estate, or to create any new method of disposal, or in any manner to alter or substantially change the recognized formula of doing so. But it was to correct the most obvious defects in the registration laws, under which in the language of the preamble to the act of 1863, "numerous frauds were daily and secretly practiced" and at the same time to afford an easy and certain mode of taking the probate or acknowledgement of deeds by law, to be registered either in or out of term time, before the clerks of the county courts, instead of in open court as theretofore.

The power of *femes covert* to dispose of their freehold estate, is not changed by these statutes or any new or additional mode of doing so created, and the courts cannot now do by construction indirectly what the legislature has failed to do directly.

The only mode recognized by our law is by solemn deed, jointly executed by husband and wife, with the privy examination of the wife.

This doctrine is fully recognised as the settled law of the state, as it has been repeatedly held, and is appropriately illustrated in the case of Cope & Co. vs. Meek, et al. 3 Head, 387. In that case, the court says "by the common law a conveyance of a *feme covert*, except by matter of record was absolutely void. The only mode by which she could convey, was by fine and common recovery. 2 Kents com., 150.

These modes of passing the freehold estate of the wife was never in force in this state. The act of 1715, ch. 28, substituted a deed jointly executed by husband and wife, and acknowledged in the form prescribed, instead of the common law mode of conveyance, and in no other way can the wife's estate pass under our law.

It is indispensable that the husband shall be a party to his wife's conveyance. She has no power under the statute to convey by her own deed, and such a conveyance is simply a nullity. 2 Kents com. 154; 2 Lowrys' eq. jur. §§ 1391 and 1392.

This case, although not a direct authority on the power of a married woman to do by attorney, what she can only do by joint deed with her husband, is nevertheless incidentally conclusive of it. It settles the law that there is but one way in which a *feme covert* can dispose of her real estate—and that is by deed jointly executed with her husband according to the prescribed form of the statute, and that being so, it necessarily follows, that she cannot empower an agent, or attorney, to do what by statute she is bound to do in person. But upon principles well established a married woman ordinarily is incapable of appointing an agent or an attorney for any purpose, except under special circumstances, Story on agency, § 8, note 3. And this power of appointment, in special and exceptional cases, can never be exercised where the act to be done, is regarded by statute to be done by the *feme covert* in person and for herself. Ib. § 13, particularly note 2, 2 Kent's com. 153-4, and note g., with authorities there cited. Judge Story in further commenting on this principle says, "now by the general principles of law a married woman is during her coverture, disabled from entering into any contract respecting her real property, either to bind herself, or to bind her heirs, and this disability can be overcome only by adopting the precise means allowed by law to dispose of her real estate, as in England by fine, and in America by solemn conveyance. 2d Story's eq. jur. § 1391.

We are therefore of the opinion that a feme covert cannot, under our statutes, execute a power of attorney, either to her husband or to any other person, by which such agent or attorney can lawfully sell and by deed convey the land of the *feme covert* to a third party; and that the deed executed in this case by Gillespie, as the attorney of his wife, was inoperative to pass the title in fee to the one-third undivided interest in the land therein described which decended to and belonged to complainant.

But a more difficult and important question is presented in the second proposition, which we will proceed to notice. This proposition, as already stated, is, If a tenant, by the courtesy, sell and convey the lands of his wife in fee, and afterward she obtain a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, does this divorce terminate the estate of the tenant by the courtesy in his vendee?

An estate by the courtesy of England is purely the creature of the law, and arises where a man marries a woman seized of an estate of inheritance in fee simple or fee tail, and has by her issue born alive, which was capable of inheriting her estate. In this case, says Blackstone, he shall, on the death of his wife, hold the lands for life as tenant by the courtesy. 2 Blackstone, 126.

In order to complete the title by courtesy, the presence of four circumstances is necessary, viz: Marriage, seizin of the wife, issue, and death of the wife. The marriage must be lawful and valid in law; where it is *void* the husband does not acquire a right to be tenant by the courtesy; nor is marriage will be annulled after the death of either party. Sheffird on marriage and divorce, 475.

The seizin of the wife at the common law must be, an actual seizin or possession, but in more modern times, both in this country and England, the rigor of the common law rule has been generally relaxed; and it is decided in this state that a seizin in law or constructive seizin of wild or other lands is sufficient to create a title by courtesy. McCorrey vs. Kings' heirs, 3 Hump., 257; Guion vs. Anderson, 8 Hump., 298.

On the birth of issue born alive and capable of inheriting the estate, the husband instantly becomes tenant by the courtesy *initiate*, with power to charge the lands and receive the emblements, etc.; but his estate is not *consummate* until the death of the wife, which completes his title as tenant by the courtesy of England. 2 Blackstone com., 128; Roper on husband and wife, vol. 2, p. 5.

The nature of this estate is peculiar not only on account of the seizin, but the incidents that arise from it, and the manner in which it may be defeated. The estate although springing out of and dependent upon the marriage, seizin of the wife only vests in the husband on the birth of issue capable of inheriting, and when once vested, it exists as fee of the land, to be determined by the subsequent death, or coming of age of the infant. 2 Blackstone, com. 127.

It is applicable alike to after acquired lands by the wife as well as those owned at the time of nee *coverture*. By the marriage the husband acquired, and during the marriage enjoys a freehold interest in his wife's real estate during their joint lives, both being seized in her right by entireties, the effect of which is to put the ownership for the coverture entirely in the husband's power. He can, as a consequence, alienate this ownership at pleasure, and his conveyance will pass the freehold without the wife's co-operation. McQueen on husband and wife, 27.

The ultimate property or fee of the estate by *curtesy* of the husband's title by courtesy, is not vested in him but remains in the wife, subject to the husband's rights, and it cannot be parted with by the separate action of the husband during coverture, but must be passed by our laws under a deed jointly executed by husband and wife, with the private examination of the wife as required by the forms of our statute. Ib.

This peculiar estate, although limited to the life of the husband after lawful marriage, seizin of the wife, and issue, which, by possibility, may inherit the estate, is a well defined freehold estate in the husband, held in right of his wife, over which he possesses the power of alienation, and the birth, prior to an act of 15th March, 56, could be seized and sold by his creditors. But it may be forfeited or discontinued as at the common law, by the birth of a posthumous son, brother to the wife, who has the right of entry, or the wife's attainder in treason or felony, or the husband's civil death by attainder, and *before* the birth of issue. Roper on husband and wife, 48.

In like manner a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, granted in the spiritual courts would defeat the courtesy of the husband, so also a dissolution of the wife, or any other thing which defeated the title in the wife. Blackstone com. 435-440."

But under our law where divorces from the bonds of matrimony are frequently granted for causes arising after the marriage, and in no way affecting the validity of the original contract, does this result follow? Under the ecclesiastical law a divorce, *a vinculo*, could only be granted on the grounds that the marriage was void *ab initio*; and courtesy in such cases did not attach, because there never was a lawful marriage in this state, and, in fact, in this case the marriage was valid, and after the title by courtesy vested in the husband, the bonds of matrimony were severed by the solemn judgment of the chancery court for supervenient cause. By that act, what became of the husband's courtesy? The estate before the divorce was joint and held by *entireties*. What now are their respective rights in regard to it?

This court, in the case of Ames vs. Norman et al., 4 Hump. 683, in an analogous case, has appropriately said: "They are no longer one legal person; the law itself has made them twain; they are no longer capable of holding by entireties; the relations upon which that tenantcy depends has been destroyed; the one legal person resolved by judgment of law into two distinct individual persons, having in the future no relations to each other; and with this change of their relations must necessarily follow a corresponding change of the tenantcy dependent upon the previous relation. As they cannot longer hold by joint seizure, they must hold by moities. The law in destroying the unity of persons between them has, by necessary consequence, destroyed the unity of seizin in respect to their joint estate; for independent of the matrimonial union this tenantcy cannot exist."

Admitting the consequences to follow on the severance of the marriage relations, laid down in the above recited cases, and we are unable to see any valid reason why such results would not of necessity flow from the divorce, what effect do they have upon the title in this case, vested by the husband's deed in the defendant? The deed, we have held, was inoperative to pass the fee of the complainant, but it is admitted it was effective to pass the husband's estate by the courtesy, up to the time of the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony. Now does the judgment of this law, divorcing the parties *ipso facto*, work a discontinuance of the husband's courtesy and a defeasance of the title vested in his alience? We think not. The marriage was lawful, the seizin of the wife complete, and the issue inheritable. Nothing remained to make the husband's title by courtesy consummate but the death of the wife. It begun with the birth of issue, and although *initiate*, it was the subject of transfer, and might be charged with the debts of the husband, and, before the act of 1849–'50, seized and sold by his creditors.

A divorce *a vinculo*, for cause arising subsequent to the vesting of the title by courtesy, and in no degree affecting the validity of the original marriage contract, cannot be held to defeat the courtesy, especially in the vendee. The consequences of such a doctrine would be fraught with unhappy results to society. The just expectations of purchasers would be disappointed, and their estates suddenly terminated, through the intervention of a cause of which they could have no notice, and against the existence of which every legal presumption arises.

The defendant became vested by his purchase with the right of the husband, as it vested at the time of the sale, and he holds the estate free from all future accidents and contingencies that might have affected it as against the husband, had the estate remained in him.

We are therefore of the opinion, that the deed executed by Charles K. Gillespie for himself, and as attorney in fact of the complainant and others, was operative to pass Gillespie's title as tenant by the courtesy, and vested the purchasers with an estate of the freehold in the one-third undivided interest in the lands therein described, determinable on the death of the tenant by the courtesy.

In the view we have taken of the case, we do not deem it necessary to intimate any opinion in relation to the irregularity insisted on in argument as apparent on the face of the deed. W. G. & A. M. C. Taylor are not parties to this bill, and the objections cannot in any event be made available as to Gillespie.

The bill in this case was properly filed so far only as it seeks to have the deed set up and relied on by the defendant, as an assurance of title in fee, removed as a claim upon complainants' bill in remainder after the terminaton of the estate by courtesy.

The decree of the chancellor dismissing the bill will be modified in this respect, and a final decree entered here in conformity to this opinion.

MILLIGAN.

A true copy from the original on file in my office March 2, 1867. JNO. L. BROWN, Clerk Supreme Court.

TENNESSEE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, March 8.—The morning session was principally devoted to the consideration of house bill to amend the revenue laws, as given elsewhere.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The following house bills were passed on their third reading: Amending the charter of the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston railroad company; to ratify and confirm the removal of the county seat of Shelby county; to extend the elective franchise to aliens; to incorporate the Ætna manufacturing and mining oil company; to consolidate the Tennessee and Alabama and Central Alabama railroad companies, and authorize the southern extension; to incorporate the Nashville life insurance company.

The senate then adjourned to 7 p.m., for the purpose of disposing of house bills on their second reading. No business of particular interest or importance was transacted at the night session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Jarvis presented a protest signed by Messrs. Overstreet, Loughmiller, Warren, Summerly, Able, Lellyett, Pearson, Biggs, Jones, Jarvis, Shultz, Colville, Brien, Brown, Sharpe, Moore, Colman and Parks, against the action of the house in passing the bill for organizing a state guard, which was ordered to be spread on the journal.

House bill to amend the revenue laws, with the senate amendments and the amendments reported from the committee of conference, was taken up and the amendments concurred in.

A resolution in lieu of all others directing the governor and comptroller to invest the school fund in United States registered 7-30 bonds, was passed.

Adjourned to 9 a.m. to-morrow.

A gentleman just from Jackson, in county immortalizes that Bob Furgis, a notorious character in that section, who severely beat and stabbed a gentleman named James T. Kirby, in February last, was arrested a few days since by sheriff Wm. C. Purcell, and lodged in the jail at that city while to await trial. Furgis first formed the acquaintance of the citizens of Jackson county while in the Confederate army, but he afterwards recanted and donned a federal uniform; he and his command sweeping over the country with a recklessness and wantonness of depredation and plunder the main object of all his movements. Last summer he is said to have visited the house of a Mr. Kelly, drubbing him soundly with a chair, and finishing his work by stabbing him in several places. Not long since, armed with a club, he visited a house in which there were three ladies, beating each of them in turn most brutally. He is said to be the last of the desperate characters who have infested Jackson county, and it is to be hoped will receive will be meted to him.

The Nashville *Union and Dispatch* has the following: Knowing very well that numbers of honorable gentlemen at the capital, especially those of the radical persuasion, are on the eve of the grand supper given by the colored population of Nashville to the "loyal" members of the legislature, we are under the disagreeable necessity of stating that the banquet has been indefinitely postponed; the latter words in this case having full legislative significance. It appears that the conservative element among the colored brethren would not be satisfied with anything less than a supper to be extended to the whole legislative fraternity, radical and conservative alike, while the more radical freedmen, those of the Ben. Butler and Thad. Stevens kind, wouldn't hear of allowing a crumb to honorable gentlemen of a conservative turn of mind. On this question the battle raged, and at last it was mutually arranged that a compromise should be effected on the conventional basis of withholding the supplies from all—not to give even a cracker or cold herring to either radical or conservative, but let the whole legislative crew go to the —, just so. O, the ingratitude of the newly enfranchised! Alas for the disappointment of Hadon!

On the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad the cars go only as far as Stevenson. The water is up even with the bridge at bridgeport. A large working party is engaged in preventing the accumulation of driftwood. Every effort is being made to save the bridge. In some places the track is submerged to the very top of the telegraph poles. On the Western and Atlantic road the Chickamauga bridge is considered unsafe, and trains do not now attempt to pass.

Gen. Fiskin has empowered Judge Lawrence to distribute six hundred rations to the destitute poor of Nashville, regardless of color. This act of charity will relieve much suffering. At no period of the city's history has there been before such a large number of needy persons.

In Chattanooga they have had four days of storm, and bridges in all directions are washed away. The bridge over the Tennessee river at that place, 900 yards long, was carried off. The whole country in that quarter is said to be flooded.

The bill increasing the salary of Dr. Gattinger, state librarian, from $1500 to $2000 per year, passed the house yesterday on its third reading. It had already passed the senate. The doctor's duties have been quite onerous, so that the increase is timely and well deserved.

SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH.

The idea is inculcated by radical papers that the whole tone of the south is defiant, threatening, pugnacious. But such is not a true representation. The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 26th ult., uses this language:

"We implore our people to consider the extreme importance of a perfect patience and self-restraint under every possible trial. Let every man be carefully careful to furnish none of the capital so much desired, but to leave those who deal in horrors to our injury to invent them as heretofore. While it is impossible for us to indorse and adopt, as our choice and judgment, the proclamation of our own infamy, yet we can and we must carefully obey every law of the land, subject to such right of appeal to the courts as appertains to every citizen. This appeal is our unquestionable right, and our clear duty in all cases of sufficient importance: but we repeat that we must possess our souls in patience, and must be extremely careful to give no pretense of justification for outrage by acts of dishonor or turbulence on our part."

The New Orleans *Times* of the 24th ult., holds this language:

"It behooves our people to bear themselves with moderation, dignity and self-control, to curb all manifestations of expectation and indignation, abstain from all political agitation, discussion and organization, and prosecute with the more ardor and devotion their duties as citizens and as men. Those who are charged with any civil duties should continue to discharge the same as if no change had occurred, until superseded by some other lawful authority."

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph*, in alluding to the passage of the Sherman bill, says:

"There is life in the old land yet, and liberty too, we trust, if we but do our duty, and patiently await the day of deliverance. That such a day will come, we have not the slightest doubt, and in the not very distant future. Let us not despond."

The Savannah *News* counsels moderation, patience, obedience to law. The Georgia *Constitutionalist*, in reference to the same subject, exclaims:

"Let us be calm and collected. Let us, as far as practicable, be independent in our own peculiar concerns. Let us practice economy and industry. Above all, let us keep out of debt and avoid unnecessary wrangling or disquiet. Even as we write, the spring comes gloriously up this way and promises an abundant harvest for the husbandman. An unwisely front, an inclement season, may spoil the prospect, but it would be folly to make sure of the frost and neglect the concerns of business. Patience and strength of character are the grand requisites for an oppressed people. They wield a wondrous moral influence and cool

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY, ... MARCH 12, 1867

EDITOR.....ALBERT PIKE.
ASSOCIATE EDITOR.....ST. CLAIR DEARING.
BUSINESS MANAGER.....JOHN AINSLIE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith and responsibility.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

All Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL.

In consequence of judicial proceedings, had in respect to the interests of different parties in the APPEAL, the paper, the printing establishment and the good will of the paper have been sold, and the undersigned have become the purchasers.

Every possible exertion will be made to render the APPEAL more acceptable to its readers, and more desirable as a medium of advertising. Much more space will be devoted to reading matter, and a special column be appropriated weekly to Masonic information.

The undersigned hope, by close attention to the affairs of the paper and office, to give it claims equal to those of any other journal of the city to the support and confidence of the community.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

CONSISTENCY.

To say that a man who has lived over half a century, has never changed his opinions, even as to measures, is to say that he has been incapable of learning any thing, has grown no wiser with age, and has lived to no purpose.

To say that he ought not to change his opinions of men or States, is either to say that he shall learn nothing of human nature, or that States and men can never degenerate, nor the worthy become unworthy.

Thirty-six years ago, when we, having just attained the age of manhood, left New England, it was a land of which one might well say—

"Still shall it be my proudest boast,
That I'm New England's son:—"

and so we wrote and so we felt; for New England, chiefly Whig and all conservative, and governed and represented by her wise and great men, *was* then a land to be proud of.

Then the race of New England's Statesmen had not degenerated. STORY adorned the Bench, and vindicated the great conservative principles of the Constitution. WEBSTER and EVERETT, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and RUFUS CHOATE, then first blazoning with the glories of his dawn of fame, HOLMES, SPRAGUE, BURGESS, JOHN DAVIS, ELLSWORTH, ROBBINS, FOOT, SEYMOUR and PRENTISS, GEORGE EVANS, APPLETON, HUNTINGTON and HUBBARD, among others, represented her in Congress, and WOODBURY was in the Cabinet. These were great names, and they gave New England her just weight in the councils of the Nation; and if her leaders were then wrong in their construction of the Constitution, (which we then did not think), there were among them neither Jacobins or radicals. The glory won by New England-men upon the seas against the meteor-flag of England, had more than atoned for the disloyalty of Hartford, and her failures by land.

She had not yet exhausted herself in peopling the Western wilderneses and bearing new States; and her intellects had not bred in and in, until the strain was deteriorated. She was not yet possessed of a devil, either of the fanaticism of anti-slavery, the insanity of spiritualism, or the debauchery of free-love. The greed that manufacturing fosters, had not yet made her sordid. She was still intellectually great, and appreciated and honoured the intellectual greatness of the noblest among her sons, whose unnatural step-mother she had not yet become. She was not yet the fruitful Sycorax, dam of political heresies, the disturber of the peace and common nuisance of the country; nor was her pulpit yet the Tribune of the Jacobins.

Like a Roman matron she still cherished her manly and generous children as her jewels. She had not yet, like a demirep of fashion, exchanged her diamonds for worthless paste. The SUMNERS and WILSONS, the PHILLIPSES and TILTONS had not yet been thrown up to the surface by the agitations of the State. She had not yet kicked DANIEL WEBSTER aside and spit upon him, for the manliest and most patriotic speech of his life, nor endeavored to make his memory execrable, because he dared to vindicate the Constitutional rights of the Southern States.

This Massachusetts afterwards did, that she might be for all the future unworthy of respect, like other ungrateful republics. Thenceforward she continued to discard the best of her sons, who sought to check her in the mad career upon which she then entered. Surrendering herself to an unprincipled fanaticism, New England now devoted herself to the destruction of the Union. She enacted personal-liberty bills, intended to prevent the owners of slaves from reclaiming them, and making their reclamation by the evidence required by act of Congress an indictable offence, and in the Senate deliberately denied that such was her intention. In despite of the efforts of thousands of her sons who remained uncontaminated, and refused to depart from the old ways, or to run after strange Gods, she commenced and continued an agitation, managed by GARRISON and others of the baser sort, that at last provoked the Southern States to secede; and then she sent her hosts of native and foreign locusts into the fair Southern land, to pillage and ravish and burn and kill.

Those who were Roman citizens when SCIPAIO led the armies of Rome, and CATO was in the Senate, and SCÆVOLA expounded the laws, had a right to be be proud of Rome; but none could be proud of her under TIBERIUS and CARACALLA. When a State ceases to respect herself, who shall be bound to continue to honour her. There were Romans worthy to be honored in the evil days of Domitian; but there was no Rome worthy of honour when the Prætorian Guards sold the Empire at auction, nor when Barbarian Emperors wore the imperial purple.

The New England of 1867 is not the New England of 1831, any more than HENRY WILSON is DANIEL WEBSTER. The State is what her people are. Rome was no longer the same when the populace howled for *panem et circences*, bread and the games; nor is Massachusetts now what she was in the days of HANCOCK, ADAMS and OTIS. To-day she defiles the memory of WEBSTER, and curses him from her thousand pulpits, and adulates and honours BUTLER.

We still have tender recollections of our rambles in boyhood, through

"Leafy Newbury,
And Rowley's woods of pine,"

but we are no longer proud of a State that is prouder of her negroes than of her WINTHROPS and ASHMUNS and CUSHINGS, and that is the author of military despotism and pillage by confiscation. If she has not lost the capacity to produce great men, she has certainly lost the fine sense which once enabled her to appreciate them. Is it owing to a moral disease of the same nature as that which sometimes makes mothers lavish all their love upon their deformed and ungainly, their perverse and unintellectual children, and to the manly, the beautiful and the intelligent prove unnatural step-dames?

However this may be, you cannot respect a country that follows a WEBSTER to the grave with maledictions, and a BUTLER into Congress with plaudits and glorification; that is content to be represented by the emaciated intellects of intellectual debauchees like SUMNER; that selects negroes to be its legislators; becomes the JEREMY DIDDLER of the Union, resolute to live by the peculations of pillaging tariffs; while it establishes a military despotism over ten States, and makes the emancipated negroes the masters of the white race. Such a country becomes detestable to men and Gods, the enemy of the human race.

We are not proud of the malignant conqueror that, with a vulgar arrogance, insults the subjugated, and hath not the nobility of soul that makes States merciful. We are proud, now, of the Conquered Southern Provinces, the States stripped of the robes of their Royalty, and which, sad-eyed as the great WEBSTER was after his State became unworthy of him, offer their naked bodies, like the Christian martyrs condemned by DOMITIAN, to receive with heroic patience the brutal blows of an unmanly vengeance. Honor to whom honor is due; Shame to whom Shame!

We receive the hit of the *Post* as it was given—in good humour, though with a slight suspicion of a covert malice. But we correct one slight mistake. New England gave us birth. For this we are grateful; since, if we had not been born, we could not have shared the fortunes of the South, or learned how to bear calamity. He is fortunate to have been born, who learns how to suffer and endure; but the "New England Radical" is not so, who forgets the teachings of the Fathers, and becomes the apologist of Despotism. But New England gave us no education at Harvard. She refused to permit us to enter there in the Junior class, unless we would pay, out of our slender earnings as teacher of a common school, the tuition fees of the two preceding years. We refused to submit to the extortion, and continued to be our own instructor. She gave us a common school education. For the rest, we owe her as little as Paul Jones owed to Scotland. She owes to her disinherited Sons more than they owe to her.

DESTRUCTIVE LEGISLATION.

AUGUSTUS CÆSAR, LORD BACON says, would say "that he wondered that ALEXANDER should want work, having no more to conquer, as if it were not as hard a matter to *keep* as to *conquer*."

The Northern States are making fine work of *keeping* the conquered South. They have reconstructed the Union, by destroying it; and have deemed it wisdom to entrust the power of making constitutions and governments to the negroes lately slaves, and as uneducated, though not as barbarous, as their breechesless ancestors were in Africa.

The preamble of their law for establishing military despotisms is in these words:

WHEREAS, No legal state governments or adequate protection for life or property now exist in the rebel states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas; and whereas, it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said states until loyal and republican state governments can be legally established; therefore,

'No legal State governments'!—Then, of course, there are and have been no legal Legislatures, no Courts, no Magistrates—nothing that has the force of law. Why, then, was not this declared as to Arkansas, long ago. The MURPHY government was established there, by authority of President LINCOLN, towards the end of the year 1863. A sort of convention got together and made a constitution, which was declared adopted in May, 1864, and the State government just abolished is that which was thereby established and put in operation. If it is *illegal*, all judgments obtained in the courts of the State are void, and so are all convictions, and all criminals undergoing punishment must be released.

Again, if there has been no legal State Government in Virginia, how was it possible to create the State of West Virginia, to which the consent of Virginia was required by the Constitution? If there was no sovereign State of Virginia, then the threat of West Virginia is cut, and she is already a corpse. Such are the beautiful consequences of malignant legislation.

LEGISLATIVE QUACKERY.

The legislation of Congress in respect to the Southern States has been inexplicable to us, because we could not conceive that the leaders of the North, intensely as they hate the South, could be willing to ruin their own country in order to wreak their revenge on us. It has suddenly occurred to us that this, like the raving of that bad and miserable old man of Pennsylvania, are explainable on the hypothesis of impulsive insanity, which means, as we understand the medical experts, that if a man who kills another without sufficient provocation to excuse it, or without apparent cause or reason, or in one of the caprices of a playful disposition, the homicide is to be imputed to "impulsive insanity." An "access of rage," we believe, also proves this state of insanity to exist, *for the time*, as also does excitement caused by spirituous liquors.

Congress certainly has an access of rage, and seems to legislate in a passion. It is 'sloshing round' like a drunken backwoodsman at a quarter-race; and we incline to think that the wines and spirituous liquors consumed by part of the members, have affected the whole body with the peculiar form of insanity, on account of which Doctors advise juries to acquit those who have had the ill fortune to kill others.

To what else than impulsive insanity can we attribute the attempt of Congress to regulate, by means of a Freedmen's Bureau, the wages of field-labourers? We supposed that if anything was settled in political economy, it was that all such attempts must necessarily prove ineffectual, and do always in the end injure the labourer whom they are intended to benefit and protect.

To what else can we attribute the tax on cotton, by which the United States put their hand in the pocket of every negro who works on a cotton plantation, and filch from him part of his earnings.

To what else, above all, can we attribute the last Congressional high crime and misdemeanor, the establishment of a Military Despotism, and the proposition to create a negro standing army?

To what else the determination to force the Southern Provinces to accept negro suffrage as one of the conditions of political regeneration and re-admission into the Union?

To what else the destruction of the conservative features of a Constitution, for which, only a few short years ago, they professed the profoundest veneration? When it is fair weather, the Kamschatkan sets his ugly idol upon a shelf, and worships and kisses it. The weather changes, and he throws his god down in the dirt, and kicks him about, to teach him to behave with more propriety. The Constitution is the Kamschatkan idol of Radicalism; and the worshippers of it are now vigorously kicking it, in an "access of rage" and impulsive insanity.

A VALUED cotemporary says:

The Memphis APPEAL of the 16th inst. publishes in its editorial column, in leaded minion, an editorial from this paper on the implacable, revengeful spirit of the radicals, and introduces it by saying: "The Louisville *Courier* well says."

We are forced to plead guilty to this impeachment. We cut out the article in question, and before using it, forgot from which paper we obtained it. The offense was also aggravated, we do verily believe, by putting the spoil thus captured "in leaded minion." Hereafter we shall see that insult is not thusadded to injury. To atone, as far as possible, for our sin of appropriation without credit, we do hereby authorize and empower all persons whatsoever to take hereafter whatsoever they please from the APPEAL, without giving any credit whatever, or crediting what is so used to any other paper that may be preferred.

Fenian Excitement Over Irish News—Money and Men Secured—Stephens Still in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The excitement among the Fenians here under the late Irish news is immense. The headquarters are thronged, and great hopes are entertained of success. A number of wealthy Irish Americans have tendered pecuniary assistance to Gen. Gleason, who is here and not in Ireland. Several men were booked to-day for the Fenian army. A public demonstration is to be held on Monday.

Stephens is ascertained to be still residing in Brooklyn, and as having nothing to do with the struggle in Ireland.

EXPEDIENCY VS. HONOUR.

SENECA says, "*Qui nil potest sperare, desperet nihil*;" let him who hath nothing to hope for, despair of nothing. There is, indeed, no reason to despair. The reign of injustice must necessarily be short-lived. The brutality of power, rioting in revenge, soon becomes revolting to all but the STEVENSES who administer its cruelties, and the BUTLERS who are enriched by its plunder. The reaction in the North must come by and by. No doubt we can hasten it, by infusing into Congress an improving intermixture of the negro element, and sending the wenches of Ethiopian members to ornament the parlours of Speakers, Chief Justices and Secretaries at receptions. If that were to become, the Republican party would go to pieces like a cracked potsherd striking a rock. Even of the leaders now hypocritically clamorous in Congress for negro suffrage, not one in ten but would revolt and nauseate at consorting with negroes in Congress. It would be but retributive justice to force them, despite their wry faces, to swallow the emetic.

To them the punishment would be eminently just; and the sin of the consequent ruin of the country would rest upon their souls. For them the fate of Robespierre, which they richly deserve! for them the execration of mankind, and the contemptuous detestation of history!

But will it be consistent with our own self-respect and honour, and love of genuine liberty and good government, and with that law of duty, imposed on them by God, and whose obligations are not in the least relaxed by adversity and undeserved calamity?

No doubt it would be expedient. It would gratify our feelings of revenge,—feelings of the same dignity as those which are gratified when a thieving slave is beaten with many stripes. It is for us to seek that revenge, and to contaminate ourselves with the baseness that is expedient?

The right of an American citizen to vote, is the highest right that can be possessed by man. To make it of little value and less estimation, by flinging it into the gutter, to be scrambled for by the ignorant and bestial negroes, is not the way to teach the children of a country the value of the highest franchise of a freeman. How can a country long continue free, that confers the right of voting on such a race, and puts it in *their* power to elect its legislators from among themselves? No more infallible mode could be invented for annulling all patriotism, all pride of country, than thus to cheapen and degrade the elective franchise, and proclaim its utter worthlessness.

And he who does so, betrays the most lamentable ignorance of the most potent springs of human action, and of the causes that alone can make a bold and a proud people, capable of great deeds. The statesman is unworthy of his place who knows not, or knowing, does not act upon the knowledge, that pride of race and blood, and inordinate value attached to the character 'of citizen, are those things that have most of all made particular races unconquerable. God has given man his passions and prejudices, that they may bear him to nights of energy and daring, of resoluteness and persistence, to which reason's cold calculations of profit and loss, and the tame promptings of the moral sense, would never lift him. Reason may tell us that pride of race and blood is an absurdity, and that the Roman was not in reality superior to the barbarian, and that his citizenship was the mere accident of birth, of which he had no right to be proud. But it was that pride of race and citizenship, and the lofty, haughty self-confidence it inspired, and not the mode of its organization or arrangement, or its tactics, that made the Roman Legion irresistible. That an Englishman can whip three Frenchmen is no doubt a very irrational and insolent conviction; but England owes to it all her victories by land and sea, from Crecy and Agincourt, by Salamanca, Talavera and Trafalgar, to the Alva and Inkermann and the glories of her last struggle in India. Not to the thewsand muscles of his men, but to their pride of race and blood, NAPOLEON owed the splendors of Marengo and Austerlitz, and the hundred other fields that set his name at the head of the long roll of conquerors. Let the Congress of the United States but succeed in satisfying the people born upon our soil, of that which it is so strenuously and pertinaciously endeavoring to convince them, that citizenship is a thing of little worth, fit only to be given to Chinese, Lascars, Digger-Indians, and the descendants of African savages, who have had no other school than that of Slavery, in which to be fitted for freedom and to learn the duties of citizens,—let the men of the white race admit that they are no better than the negro, and Congress will have succeeded in destroying the chief incentive to noble actions, and in drying up the springs from which alone in all ages national greatness and glory have perennially flowed.

When this is done, we alone of all the people of earth will have no "pride of race, no genuine nationality." In the chief requisites of a great and gallant people, the wild Bedouin and the ruder Magyar will be far our superiors; and we shall have opportunity to repent for many a long day our insanity and folly in attempting to substitute for the springs of action placed by God our Creator in our human bosom, the sordid calculations of interest and profit, and the unenergetic impulses of ratiocination. On all the pages of the world's long history there is no such example of national suicide, no such instance of a nation using the same process whereby to emasculate itself, to which the devilish ingenuity of a tyrant or usurper has sometimes had recourse in order to annihilate the pride and spirit of a people, and make it willing to live in dishonor as the tame slave of a cunning despot.

When Rome declined from her high estate, she filled her legions, until they were invincible, with mercenaries of foreign birth, who came from their fastnesses in the north, to take wages of the Imperial mistress of the world. Then her legions became her masters; and the Roman himself, unused to the arts of war, and unfamiliar with the hardships of the camp and the dangers of the field, lost all his ancient manliness and became degenerate and effeminate. It is only while the born children of the native race of a nation constitute her armies, that she is capable of the greatest things. While the Roman citizen alone was the Roman soldier, the eagles never gave back in presence of the enemy. Athens and Sparta were invincible so long, and only so long, as the free-born Athenians and Spartans were their soldiery. England has always intrusted her flag to her own children, and English, Scottish and Irish hands have carried it victoriously round the world. When the children of a country are no longer jealous of the glory of dying for her—when they are willing to let those of an inferior and degraded race share that honor—the nation is afflicted with a disease that, without a speedy cure, cannot fail to prove fatal. Attacked by it, the national spirit loses its tone and vigor, and the national muscles soften, decay, and waste away.

Yet it is proposed by Congress, notonly that every negro shall vote and be competent to hold any office, even that of President, but that the army of the United States shall be in large measure composed of that stupid, unreasoning, inferior race, in whom the animal nature largely predominates. The negro is to be armed both with the ballot and the bayonet: and if no General uses him to enslave the country and establish an Empire, it will be because humanity has ceased to bear CÆSARS and NAPOLEONS.

The exigencies of the moment too frequently force parties, in order to gain a victory or to maintain a supremacy already won, to set precedents that in aftertimes come back to plague their authors. It is a common error of all parties to regard only the momentary, or at best but temporary advantage, and the means of securing it; without looking beyond, as true statesmen look, to see in the far future what may be the consequences of the precedent thus set. In this lies in great measure the difference between a politician and a statesman, as in chess between a novice and a great player. Parties are habitually short-sighted. They look but a little way down the game, and the present triumph or success blinds them to the ultimate and remote loss and damage, which is apparent to the far-sighted and eagle-eyed truly great man, as if it had already occurred.

Shall we follow the evil examples set us by party, and for temporary success or sweet revenge, become *participes criminis* with those who are endeavoring to ruin the country? Because the negro is to vote and compose our armies, shall we also entrust to him the legislative powers of the Government? Shall we, too, become the assasains of the country; or shall we, decimated, ruined, hopeless, and wandering like foreigners in our own land, among the skeletons of its towns and the pits in which its heroic dead are buried,—shall we still retain for our motto the Roman phrase, "VALEAT HONESTAS! VALEAT HONOR!"—preferring decency and honour to advantage and the gratification of revenge?

No arguments of profit, no urgings or excitations are necessary, we fondly believe, to induce the Southern people to walk on in the paths of honour. To place negroes in office would complete the degradation of the country, and make it unfit to be the habitation of a race that claim kinship with WASHINGTON and MADISON. We should be accomplices in a crime, if we were to help elect them. We should set over ourselves negro task-masters and overseers. Have we become dogs, that we should do this thing? Shall we do evil, in the vain hope that good will come of it? Shall we confess that the African is as well fitted and as competent to be entrusted with political power, as the descendants of Englishmen, Frenchmen and Teutons?

With our consent, or without our protest, NEVER! OURS is, by God's gift and patent the right to govern this country; *ours* the right to legislate for the inferior race. Power, brutal and base, may rob us of that right, but we will not basely convey it away. It is our inheritance. And if we are to be persecuted, robbed, and perhaps murdered by the negro soldiery that are to be the Prætorian guards of the FAUSTIN I. of Tennessee, or the LEGIONARIES of the Proconsuls of Provinces, better disfranchisement, confiscation and exile, than the voluntary relinquishment of our right to govern, and the acceptance of negroes to be our masters and impose upon us laws. We will not become accomplices of STEVENS and BUTLER; and to the latter, accepted as he is by the North as its representative man, and type of all which it deems worthy of honor and imitation, we say, in the words of the old Jacobite song:

"Of face of brass, and brain of ass,
"With heart of lure compounded,
"How are thy hands repaid with coats,
"And thy face confounded!
"Then needn't not rave lest Southrons crave
"Thy kindred or thy haven,
"Thy name is one to curse no grace,
"No glory their behaven."

MAGNANIMITY IS WISDOM.

It is astonishing how utterly regardless the malignants that coin their greed for power and plunder, and their hatred of the South into the villainies of legislation, are of all the lessons and precedents of history, of all the lessons of the Past, of all the eternal statutes of generosity and nobleness of soul, that are so reverently obeyed by all good men. Never, since the making of the world, had any people such an opportunity to make themselves illustrious by magnanimity; and never did any so ignobly and pitiably fail. To no Nation is such an opportunity twice afforded. Great Nations are self-confident enough, and sufficiently respect themselves, to forgive; are noble and large-hearted enough to be generous. It does not add to the honor of a people to lead conquered States captive in chains in triumphant processions. There are many better ways of winning glory than that. Neither is there wisdom in perpetuating the recollection of civil dissensions.

Ex-Senator WALL, of New Jersey, in a speech lately made by him in Boston, spoke these true words:

"A practical, sensible statesmanship, should seek to bury in oblivion the sad memory of our domestic dissensions. When the Thebans conquered the Lacedemonians, they erected a brazen trophy in honor of their victory. A complaint was made before the Amphyctions that by that trophy the memory of their discord was made eternal; and the noble answer came back: '*Let it be abolished, for it is not fitting that any record should remain of discord between friends.*' The great Roman emperor who, when asked to erect an altar to vengeance to commemorate the death of Pompey, who fell in the civil war, replied: 'Private memories and hatreds engendered in such a strife should be forgotten, and public monuments be only consecrated to foreign conquests—never domestic calamities. Should heathens and heathen nations surpass a christian people in a spirit of magnanimity, forgiveness and charity?"

TEXT.

LIBERTY VS. OPPRESSION.

"When WE who govern this country want any advice from you people, we will give you due notice. Until then, modesty, which seems to be an unknown virtue among unpardoned traitors, ought to close your mouths."—[*Post.*

"This is not merely the hostility of one person against another, but the antagonism between oppression and liberty."—[*Ledger.*

COMMENTARY.

From the Nashville Republican Banner, 6th.

THE PROGRESS OF DESPOTISM IN TENNESSEE.

We print this morning the first "general order" of the military dictator of Tennessee. Like the "proclamation" that preceded it—which, as we announced at the time, was designated to give some color of pretense to the publication of a still more odious bulletin—this illegal and unwarrantable assumption of martial authority in the midst of peace by a person appointed to fill the office of governor, will not surprise any one. To those who are cognizant of the deep laid scheme of revolution now rapidly progressing toward its final achievement, or to those who have observed the despotic character of Brownlow, and the ignorant and corrupt material that serves him, it will be received as matter of course. It is resolutely intended by this bold usurper to provoke a collision of some sort somewhere in Tennessee, and to make use of this as a pretext for all the lawlessness that may be necessary to his own retention in office. He well knows that, by the organization of roving bodies of irresponsible men, he will be able to execute this atrocious purpose sooner or later, and understands how one step leads to another, and how one outrage may be made to obscure and excuse the author of many more.

We have but few words for this great wrong. To-day there is peace in this state. The people are quietly pursuing their accustomed ways and avocations. The laws for the punishment of crime are enforced wherever the military dictation will permit them to be enforced. There is no thought of rebellion or treason or war except in the minds of the usurper and his satellites. Ruthlessly and without pretext, in violation of the very appearance of republicanism, an army is raised in our midst and the will of one man, delivered through the agency of the merest outlaws and guerrillas, is to be laid down to the people, the judges and the courts. We have no power to resist. If we had the disposition to do so, and if the congress of the United States will permit this violation of the first principles on which it rests its own claim to existence, we may as well shut the book and leave the issue, in each of the states, to the sword of the adventurer who may see fit to take it up.

But in the name of peace—to say nothing of liberty and law—we solemnly protest against this overthrow of our civil government, and the abandonment of our homes and wives and children to the wide license of a soldiery, kicked up from such desperadoes as a handfull of pretenders, led by a reckless chieftain, may find ready to carry on a local war for rapine, plunder and revenge!

WAR.

THE INAUGURATION OF REVOLUTION AND MILITARY DESPOTISM IN TENNESSEE—BROWNLOW THROWS OFF THE MASK OF A CIVILIAN TO ASSUME THE SWORD OF A DICTATOR.

"GENERAL ORDERS"
HDQRS THE MILITIA—STATE GUARDS,
NASHVILLE, March 6, 1867.

General Orders No. 1.]

By virtue of companies to whom commissions have been forwarded, together with a copy of this order, are authorized to enlist for the period of three years, unless sooner discharged, one hundred able bodied men, who, when enrolled, shall proceed to elect their other officers, who shall be so commissioned when the captain shall certify the same to me at these headquarters, each company in the service to be mustered as infantry.

2. As many as twenty-five in each company shall be mounted to act as scouts, etc., under the command of such officers as the captains from time to time may designate. Each mounted man will furnish and equip his own horse, and receive for said horse forty cents per day while in active service, the state feeding and shoeing each horse. The state will only pay for horses killed or disabled in the service, the facts being well authenticated. Captains shall judge of the fitness of horses for the service.

3. Companies, when completed, shall report to these headquarters, through their captains, holding themselves in readiness for service when called upon by the commander-in-chief. When called into active service, the companies will be armed and equipped, captains receipting for the arms and being responsible for their safety and return. So far as practicable, these troops shall be governed by the revised army regulations of the United States, and shall receive pay and allowance, both officers and privates, as provided for by the United States army, but only while in active service.

4. Captains of companies shall take rank in the service according to the dates of their completion, and shall take their position in regiments one, two, etc., in alphabetical order, proceeding to elect regimental officers after regiments are complete, ten companies constituting a regiment. For drunkenness and a willful neglect of duty, the commander-in-chief reserves to himself the right to dismiss any officer from the service, the charge being previously sustained.

5. Captains or lieutenants, commanding companies or squads, will see, on all occasions, that no man's premises are trespassed upon; that no poultry or stock is taken or killed; that no fence-rails are destroyed—no timber cut down and used without fair compensation being paid; and that no grain or forage be taken without the consent of the owner, and then at the market value. These rules must be observed.

6. Each full company will be allowed one wagon and four horses or mules, and a teamster, as well as other necessary equipments, to be receipted for by each captain. And every officer and private, before entering the service, shall take and subscribe to the following oath:

"I do solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the government of the United States, for the purpose, or with the intention of aiding the late rebellion; nor have I, with any such intention, at any time, given aid, comfort, countenance or encouragement to said rebellion, or to any act of hostility to the government of the United States. I further swear that I have never sought or accepted any office, either civil or military, under the authority, or pretended authority, of the so-called Confederate States of America, or of any insurrectionary state, hostile or opposed to the United States government, with the intent and desire to aid said rebellion, that I have never given a voluntary support to any such government or authority. So help me God.

W. G. BROWNLOW,
Commander-in-Chief, etc."

LATEST NEWS.

Special despatch St. Louis Republican.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—In the senate to-day Mr. Chandler introduced another Niagara ship canal bill, which differs from the bill of last session in providing for doing the entire work by the government instead of by a private corporation. It has more friends than the old one, and will probably pass next winter.

The senate refused to adjourned over till Monday, preferring to remain in session so as to receive nominations from the president to fill vacancies occasioned by the large number of rejections at the last session. This evinces a desire to close its business and go home for a much longer recess than the house has provided for.

It is no longer a secret that a majority of the radicals in the senate are bitterly opposed to the impeachment project. They denounce it in unmeasured terms as folly and weakness.

Some of them said to-day in a private conversation, that he'd like to know if the republican party has to be dragooned into such a thing by men like Logan and Butler, who are in the republican party only on probation, and who at one time since the war, and not much over a year ago, were doing their best to revive the old democratic party, with President Johnson at its head.

HOUSE.

The house to-day was remarkable only for a failure to revive the joint committee on reconstruction and nonsuccess of all attempts to legislate on financial matters. An adjournment until Monday followed.

The house judiciary committee to-day organized and proceeded with the examination of witnesses on the impeachment matter. For the first time in the investigation, for several weeks, the democrats were represented on the committee by new members, Marshall and Eldridge being present.

The cabinet had a long session to-day. Appointments and the reconstruction law, Gens. Sherman and Schofield have been agreed upon for two of the military districts and Gen. Thomas will doubtless have the third.

In the senate caucus a motion to adjourn until November was rejected by two majority, seventeen to nineteen, and the whole matter of adjournment was laid upon the table. It was tacitly agreed upon that the senate should remain in session until the executive business is disposed of, and especially until the appointments under the military government bill shall have been received and disposed of, when the senate will notify the house that it is ready to adjourn until October or November. Under the bill the president is required to make appointments within twenty days.

The Virginia senate has passed a bill calling a state convention under the military reconstruction bill. There were only four votes against it, on of thirty, and one of the four was Robert Ould, who used to be the rebel commissioner of exchange.

A telegram from Raleigh says that a state convention will be called at once in North Carolina. The legislature is in session and will call it.

SENATE.

Another senatorial caucus was held this evening to determine the question of adjournment.

Mr. Fessenden moved that on one week from next Monday the senate and house agree to adjourn until the first Monday in November. A debate ensued, in which it was agreed that the senate should wait until the president had filled the military districts as required by the reconstruction law before any day of adjournment should be fixed. This was agreed to.

The president sent to the senate this afternoon the name of ex-senator Cowan as minister to Austria. Mr. Cowan was not formally rejected here, but simply laid on the table, and the president is not prevented by the civil tenure office act from again sending his in name.

It is thought that Mr. Cowan will now be confirmed, as the vote on taking his name was very close last week.

It seems to be understood that the president this day assigned Gens. Sherman, Thomas, Sickles, Schofield and Ord, to the command of five military districts in the south, as required by the new reconstruction law.

The president sent to the senate again, to-day, the nomination of Louis A. Bogy as commissioner of Indian affairs.

A delegation of the Virginia legislature arrived to-night to consult with the members of congress and the president as to the best means of inaugurating the reconstruction bill.

MISSISSIPPI NEWS.

A supper was given in Yazoo City on the 4th inst., the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the benefit of ex-President Davis. Before the supper, J. C. Prewett, Esq., delivered a sensible and appropriate address on the subject of the occasion.

The tax of fifty cents on dogs has produced a revenue to the state of almost $25,000

Gov. Humphreys, on Saturday last, received another donation of one thousand dollars from the noble ladies of Baltimore for the destitute of this state.

Gen. Wm. H. McCardle proposes to write a "history of the war in Mississippi." He calls on officers of Mississippi troops, and all officers serving with troops from the state, to send him all the information in their power.

The bill for the relief of railroads in this state and their creditors, passed the house with only fifteen opposing votes, and the senate without opposition. Each road is authorized to issue change notes with which to liquidate their present indebtedness and repair their several roads. In absorbing the present indebtedness, the old change notes included, a scaling principle will be established—thus taking up or paying out at what Confederate money was worth at the date of contract. The tax on passengers was suspended with marked unanimity, thus showing a decided change in public sentiment towards these great thoroughfares of trade and travel, which should always command the fostering care of the legislature.—*Clarion.*

We learn from the Goodman *Star* that Mr. S. W. Shilcut, a well known citizen of that vicinity, was assassinated on Wednesday night last, at the residence of Col. Cooper. He had just retired, when he heard some one call him, and he went to the window to see who it was, when he received the contents of a double-barreled gun in his body, causing his death in a few hours.

The late session of the state legislature so amended the statutes as to give freedmen the right of acquiring, holding and disposing of real estate, and also the right to testify in all cases whatsoever. It has been further enacted, that all laws imposing discriminating punishment on freedmen, be so amended that all offenses committed by them against the criminal laws of this state, shall be tried in the same courts and by the same proceedings as are the whites, and upon conviction they shall be subject to the same pains and penalties.

The population of Panola county, according to the census of the state for 1860 and 1866, puts the number of whites in 1860 at 6237, and for 1866, at 6237. For blacks, 1860, at 8857, and for 1866, at 9152.

[COMMUNICATED.] HINTS ON AGRICULTURE.

FARMERS' GARDENS.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

With a full supply of seasonable vegetables the farmer can, with very little meat, furnish his family food that is not only economical, but palatable and healthful. With asparagus, rhubarb, early and late peas and beans, lettuice, potatoes, turnips, raddishes, cabbage, onions, beets, green corn, early and late squashes, cucumbers, tomatoes, strawberries, currants, raspberrries, grapes and the larger fruits, a diet may be provided fit for a royal table; and if to these are added the various pickles and preserved fruits, what more can be desired? There are numerous varieties of these articles, which come into use at different times during the season and can thus be had in their best condition. When gathered fresh from the garden, they have a delicacy of flavor that is wanting in those obtained wilted from the market, and they supply those juices and acids that the health of the human system demands, especially during the warm season.

Now, in our climate an almost unlimited variety of delicious and wholesome vegetables may be had upon every farmer's table from May until October, at very little cost of money, and at a very reasonable outlay of labor and systematic care. And potatoes, parsnips, squashes, cabbage, beets, turnips, tomatoes, spices, dried fruits, peas and beans, may be added in abundance from October to May. With this bountiful supply of nutritious vegetables, with milk, butter and eggs, who can live better than the American farmer? If he does not have a well furnished table it is his own fault. He cannot blame our skies or our soil, for in no other part of the world can a greater variety of luscious and well flavored vegetables be produced.

Next, or equal to the kitchen garden, is the orchard. Though limited to a small variety of well selected trees, it possesses a value almost incalculable to the farmer, both as to comfort, luxury and economy. Have a good garden, good orchard, raise *plenty* of *corn*, and a few pigs, *less of cotton*, and you will find yourself possessed of most of the luxuries of home life, without "padding" to Memphis every few weeks, begging for favors and paying such enormous prices for a few necessaries for your family.

MANURING.

This is another very important item, that should attract the attention of our farmers, especially since labor is so high, scarce and uncertain. Any plan that the farmer can inaugurate to reduce his expense account for labor, and render that labor more certain and productive, should certainly be adopted. Let any of our farmers try the following experiment, and if the calculation does not prove entirely correct, we promise they will not loose anything by it—try it in proportion to the extent of their ability or inclination:

Take, say, thirty acres of our common upland; give twenty acres to two hands, and ten acres to two other hands, and the first year the two latter hands will *do nothing* and devote their time to *saving manure*, and furnish the other two will the twenty acres that has had manure during the time, thus saving half the expense for labor and additional team, besides the interest and taxes on ten acres of land, with a better quality of product.

By manuring and otherwise improving some of his land every year, it will not be very long until all of his land is rich instead of getting poorer, and producing two or three times as much and of better quality, with less than half the expense.

Some of our farmers want to know where this manure is to come from. We tell them to save what is allowed to waste or lie idle around their dwellings, stables, barns, gin-houses, etc., for want of a little care that would save it, and then let their premises more closely tilled healthily, with another reduction of doctor bills from expense account—affording a better appetite to enjoy the luxuries it produces.

D.

CURIOUS SPECULATIONS ABOUT THE MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Mr. Wilkes, of the *Spirit of the Times*, has been, and is, one of the most intemperate of the radicals, most violent in temper toward the south, and as resolute and persistent as Wendell Phillips and Ben Butler in demanding the impeachment of the president. The military reconstruction bill he looks upon with some "concern," and states that the radical members of congress were really filled with "misgivings" about the bill, and apprehensive that they had fallen into a "trap" in passing the bill. On this subject Mr. Wilkes writes from Washington, March 6d, and says:

The evidence which has been flashed to this center from all portions of the south, since the passage of the military bill, to the effect that the excluded states will make haste to organize under its provisions, has imparted a shade of gravity to the countenance of many of the liberal members of the house and senate. Taken in connection with Mr. Reverdy Johnson's vote, it looks as if the southern politicians had discovered in the bill a method by which they can elude the designs of the majority, and recover their lost ground in the south, free from the disabilities imposed upon them while under political duress.

Many a member who had fought fiercely for the bill while it was on its passage, and was prepared to resent, to the extreme, any course by the president which would prevent congress from finally indorsing it into a law, acquired serious misgivings while the measure was pending at the White house. They saw, in the sudden disposition of the south to accept, nay, to snap up, the terms which, a year ago, were ten times more odious than the constitutional amendment which the southern states had recently spurned with every indication of disdain, a change that suggested the suspicion that the majority had fallen into a trap; and this alarm agitated many of its members, even in the last ordeal against the veto, with the half formed hope that the bill might fail. But the bill passed, and it was then they clearly saw, that under it, "the man at the other end of the avenue," as the south now terms utterly without a friend or party, may in less than six months have at his back the compact power of thirteen states, and all the copperhead party of the north. The day of two-third votes will then be past, and we shall find all southern states, conditions, including the question whether state constitutions, which are forced upon them while under duress, and at the point of the bayonet, are valid, endurable, or binding. With the republican members who are of this way of thinking, those provisions of the bill which require universal suffrage in the formation of the constitutional conventions, do not inspire much reliance; for these members know the

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FORD, DIXON & CO., 418 Main street.

SEED STORES.

CRAIG, & CO., R. C., 379 Main street.

THEATERS.

NEW MEMPHIS, Jefferson street.

TOBACCO FACTORS.

THURMON, FOSTER & CO., under Greenlaw Opera House.

UNDERTAKERS.

FLAHERTY, JAMES, Agent, 326 and 328 Second street.
HOLST & CO., J. C., 320 Main street.
MCCAFFREY & CORNELIUS, 317 Second street.

PRODUCE DEALERS.

BEEDER & MCMAKIN, 285 Main street.
KIRKLEY & JOINER, 34 Monroe street.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office---No. 13 Madison Street.

TUESDAY, : : : : : : MARCH 12, 1867

CITY MATTERS.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE:	DEPART:
New Orleans Express.....	9:30 p.m.	4:45 p.m.
Batesville Accomo'n.....	10:45 "	2:15 "

Feb24 C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Notice.

The public are hereby notified not to pay to any one any bills due THE APPEAL, for advertising since January 31st, unless they have written authority from me.

JOHN AINSLIE,
Cashier and Manager.

To the Patrons of the Appeal.

You are requested not to pay any carriers without a certificate from me, and to report at the counting desk any irregularity in carriers. L. DAVIES.

CHANCERY COURT.—After the transaction of a little business the court adjourned until 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

THE LATEST.—All the latest papers that failed to arrive by the mails on Saturday have been received at the depot of Col. Ed. Worsham, No. 236½ Main street, where Cliff will dispense them in any quantity for a ticket or equivalent.

IN CHOKY.—A *citizen*, who in times gone by worked in the cotton patch and got *slightly* sunburnt, rejoicing in the name of John Jackson, is now partaking of the hospitalities of the state on a charge of housebreaking, preferred by Dr. Laski, of Beal street.

THE COURIER.—Alfred D. Hynes, Esq., of the Evansville *Courier*, is in this city on business connected with that journal. Mr. H. will call on our business men today, to whom we commend him. He is in every way worthy of their kind consideration.

ARRIVED.—Col. S. B. Beaumont, the superintendent of the metropolitan police, arrived from Nashville yesterday, having accomplished all he went for: *i. e.*, the getting through of the bill compelling the citizens of Memphis to pay for his metropolitan police whether they would or no.

TWELVE TIMES A YEAR.—This is the title of a new monthly issued at Louisville, Ky., by F. J. Dibble. It contains tales, poetry, etc., its pages being interspersed with Louisville advertisements. The selections are good and the typography is excellent. Only one dollar per annum; printed by Hull & Bros.

A. W. ROEHM.—We call attention to the advertisement in another column, of our enterprising young friend A. W. Roehm, formerly with M. App. Mr. Roehm has opened an establishment for the manufacture of boots, shoes and gaiters, at No. 341 Main street. He is an energetic and thorough gentleman, and should be patronized.

LAW COURT.—This court will hereafter sit in the room vacated by the criminal court, the Hon. Thomas G. Smith presiding. The first 600 cases on the trial docket will be called this morning, first and last case for the present term. Persons summoned as jurors will meet this morning at ten o'clock, at the rooms lately occupied by the criminal court.

POLICE BUSINESS.—Yesterday the usual Monday docket was up for adjustment, and for the first time for some weeks the second district was ahead in amounts collected. The whole number of cases adjudicated upon was sixty-five; fines collected, two hundred and ninety-seven dollars. No aggravated cases were tried, simple drunks being in the ascendant, with a few disorderlies bringing up the rear.

WE LEARN that the water in Tennessee river is higher than ever before known, and is still rising. The track of the Memphis and Charleston railroad between Stevenson and Bellefonte is covered with back water from the river. For this reason trains will not run beyond Huntsville for the present, but will run that far on time. Passengers for Nashville and Louisville, via Decatur, will be able to go through without detention.

BADLY HURT.—Last evening about nine o'clock, as a man named Wallace Homan was entering his gate on St. Martin street, he received a violent blow on the side of the head from one of two men who were passing, and robbed of about fifty-six dollars. He was found about an hour after the occurence nearly insensible, having crept to the kitchen door. Of course no trace of the robbers has been found.

GONE DEAD.—Although the dog-days so-called have passed, it appears that the canine species take strange freaks still. On Sunday evening a rather ferocious specimen of the "genus dorg" took it into his head to go mad, and started on an expedition up Main street. He had already bitten three persons, when he was arrested by a lead pill from the "Smith and Wesson" of officer F. Wright, of the second district. Poor doggy!

MADE TO SETTLE.—On Saturday night a negro named Tom, who had been sent to town by his employer, Mr. Neal, to sell a load of wood was returning home; he was met by two men on the Raleigh road a short distance from town, who ordered him to halt and settle up. They being two to one and armed with shotguns, Tom paid over the proceeds of the wood with some small change of his own and went on his way sighing, "Woe is me," "wo is me."

ROOM ROBBERIES.—The robberies of rooms have somewhat abated of late; still an occasional one occurs, and of course will so continue, as long as so many dishonest negroes are employed as room servants. As an evidence that such fellows are at work, we may state that the rooms occupied by N. W. Johnson and P. R. Cousins, over Mansfield & Higbee's drug store, on Main street, was entered on Sunday afternoon and a large quantity of clothing stolen. It is evident *all* the people in Memphis do not go to evening service.

BADLY SOLD.—A well known radical, who fraternizes with those who were once bound but now are free, and makes splendid *universal suffrage* speeches at the Avery chapel betimes, was the victim yesterday of a couple of nice young men, (who are playing the ring and key canfidence game), to the tune of twenty dollars. We do not care to mention names, but the victim was once a judge, and is sometimes called B——r L——s. No arrests as far as heard from.

SENT UP.—It may be remembered that some time since a Frenchman, named Ben. Choteau, obtained goods from Mr. Pierre Dupee, who resides near the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, to the amount of fifty dollars, for which he was placed in durance vile on a warrant issued by John C. Creighton, Esq., where he remained till yesterday. On being brought out for examination he waived all inquiry and was fully committed for trial at the criminal court.

NEARLY GONE.—On Saturday evening as a meat wagon, the property of M. Pyne, was crossing Beal street from Gayoso, the horse fell into one of the numerous mud traps that are at present so plentiful in the city. The driver slid after him and was nearly buried, so much so that it was with extreme difficulty he was reclaimed. By the use of pries, plank, etc., the horse was saved, but not without a great deal of labor. Verily, our streets are sadly in need of reconstruction!

WANTED.—A colored individual named Jno. Taylor, complained yesterday to Mr. Justice Hall that one Thomas Snipes, of the same persuasion, had taken and carried away a horse, the property of said complainant, of the value of fifty dollars, in such cases, against the dignity of the state in such cases made and provided. Whereupon Esquire Hall issued a warrant for the arrest of Snipes. Taylor applied to the metropolitan police to serve the process, but they having no time to attend to such matters, poor Taylor brought the warrant back to Mr. Hall unserved. "Lo the poor African."

CORWIN.—Our old time friend Corwin, at his stand nearly opposite Court square, will give his customers good value for stamps, in the way of reading matter, every day. The APPEAL is always to be had when the issue does not run short.

CRIMINAL COURT.—But little business was transacted, as the court moved from the room it was occupying to the ground floor, where the remainder of the sessions will be held. After sometime spent in the afternoon in making up a portion of a jury, the court adjourned until 9½ o'clock this evening. E. M. Hearn, Esq., attorney, was admitted to practice in the court.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—A complaint was made at the first district office, yesterday morning, that a negro named Jack Cobb had beaten a yellow woman, the night previous, in such a brutal manner that her life was despaired of. The occurrence took place at 133 Second street, where the woman stopped. She had been his better-half for some time, but refused to live with him any longer unless the rites were solemnized by the bureau. No arrest as far as heard from.

RATHER COOL.—Three of the brigade named Josh Levins, John Woodhouse and Dave Williams, finding it rather cool out of doors on Sunday, took refuge in an icehouse, and building a fire proceeded to make themselves comfortable. Seeing an innocent darkey pass they thought it fine sport to throw bricks at him, one of which cut the negro in the face. A man with a silver shield, however, took them into custody and gave them lodgings in castle Garnett for the time being.

TURNED UP.—The captain of the somewhat famous mackerel brigade, Albert White by name, was found secreted under the counter of one of our dry goods stores, at an early hour yesterday morning. Not being able to give a good account of himself, he was turned over to the tender mercies of the metropolitans. The clerical commissioner imposed a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs. The boy not being able to settle up, will of course work on the streets for fifty days or more, if he don't escape in the meantime, a feat he has more than once accomplished.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS AND MORTGAGES.—G. F. Junkerman to G. H. Monsarrat, trustee for S. M. Gates, trust deed, lot on Gates street; Leake & Irby, deed to G. H. Davis, $250, lot near southeast corner of Charleston depot; Leak & Irby, deed to J. G. Dunn and Mrs. Helen Dunn, $250, lot near Charleston railroad; Leake & Irby, deed to J. G. and Mrs. Dunn, lot at Collierville, Shelby county; Mrs. K. and J. W. Kidgy deed to Mrs. N. W. Tate, $624, sixteen acres ground on the Raleigh and LaGrange road; William Trusdel, trust deed to Alfred Harris, tract of land on Beaver creek; Rebecca Dohan to Mary Rembert, copy of decree; Mary C. Knapp, C. A. & H. Shafer to Harriet S. Leibetter and S. E. Gaynor, $2700, lot of ground on the Charleston railroad; Annie H. Hill and W. A. Hill to George Dixon, trust deed, lot of land on McLemore avenue, $2775; A. Wesson, deed to Jno. D. Mills, $1500, lot of land on State Line road; Jno. D. Miller, deed to L. D. Belknap, $1000, lot of land on the Plank road; Martin Griffin, trust deed, to Geo. Monsarrat, for benefit of R. B. Hawley, lot on Manassas street.

UNITED STATES COURT.—At this court the grand jury was charged by Judge Trigg yesterday morning. His honor referred the jury to a charge delivered to the grand jury at Nashville in 1863. The remainder of the charge was very short, and referred to the subject of frauds and violation of the internal revenue law as regards the duties and penalties attaching to citizens and officers of the internal revenue law. A late act of congress, the judge informed the jury, had done away with the necessity of swearing witnesses in open court, as that act empowered the foreman of the grand jury of all United States courts to administer the oath. The jury were warned against giving a willing ear to complaints of persons charging others with fraud or violation of revenue law, a means of vengeance or spite that evil disposed persons often take to injure responsible and innocent citizens. In the case of R. V. Richardson, charged with treason, the defendant was discharged on the ground of having received a special pardon. The case of Samuel McClanahan was proceeding, and will be continued this morning. A *nolle pros.* was entered as to S. Hays. The case of the steamboat Southerner will come up today. It involves an interesting question of jurisdiction.

THE NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—At the New Memphis last night Mr. Chanfrau opened in Tom Taylor's great drama of the *Ticket-of-Leave-Man*. This play and its rendition deserves more than a passing notice, no less from the excellence of the plot than from the carrying out of its characters. Of course, the major part was taken by Mr. Chanfrau, who, as "Robert Brierly," the young Lancashire lad, afterwards a convict and returned ticket-of-leave-man, appeared to great advantage in every phase. Mrs. Lanagan, as "May Edwards," showed many traits of the true-hearted woman, and gave such a rendition of the character as is seldom seen. Mrs. L. is careful and true in every role which she attempts. The "Mrs. Willoughby" of Miss A. Lewellyn was good. In the second act she excelled even herself. This lady never fails to elicit the applause of the audience on her appearance, particularly in the "old woman" characters. The "Sam Willoughby" of Mrs. Marston was rather stiff. We have seen her play the male better; but perhaps another rehearsal may be to her advantage. The "Hawkshaw" of Wheelock was, as might have been expected of him, faithful and true. He is always up, and never fails. The piece ran pretty smoothly, and we hope to see it repeated. To-night we are to have the *Widow's Victim* and the farce of the *Toodles*.

HOW THEY TALK.—Passing down Jefferson street last night we heard a couple of the fancy behind us talking something like the following: "Where's Mr. Niles?" asked one. "He's snared," said another. "He's a bloke, sure." "You bet," said his companion. "The sugar will be done gone soon!" and so on. No doubt he had been placed in the hands of a third party who would go through him, and a heavy report will of course be made at headquarters this morning of another unfortunate to "city wiles." To give the unitiated an idea of the thieves' vocabulary, we quote: A watch is called a "super." A watch chain is called a "slang," and "twisting a super," is, therefore, in plain English, stealing a watch. A breastpin is styled a "prop," a diamond breastpin a "spark-prop." A ring is known as a "fawney." A diamond ring is a "spark-fawney." "Grafting a spark-fawney" is therefore to be interpreted as "stealing a diamond ring." If a thief sees an officer, he "gives a hint"—to his companion—that is, he "sings the office"—and of course his confederate "collars the officer," or "takes the hint," so kindly given. The phrase "tumble to" signifies to understand. A detective is called a "fly cop;" the police generally are known as "flatty cops." A "poke" signifies a pocketbook; a "kick" is a pocket; a victim is styled a "bloke," and the poetical sentence, "the bloke cried beef," signifies when translated, "the victim cried police." When a thief overhears a confederate talking indiscreetly, he exclaims, "cheese it"—that is, "stop your talk." To "sling a hook" is to "put your hand in." "I slung my hook and collared his poke," means "I put in my hand and took out his pocketbook." Boots are called "crabb shells"—an expressive term. A sink is designated a "dunniken." The phrase, "weeded the leather and slung it in the dunniken," means "emptied the pocketbook and threw it in the sink." A skillful thief is styled a "gun;" an awkward thief is designated as a "sneoyer," and a pickpocket is known as a "gonneff." We might continue our "list of terms" almost *ad infinitum*, and certainly *ad nauseam*, but space forbids.

EMMONS & SON.—These gentlemen, at No. 10 Jefferson street, have just received a complete edition of the Waverley novels, the latest New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati dailies, besides a few of the magazines for April.

TRAVELER ROBBED.—The stateroom of Dr. D. M. Andrews, a passenger on the Belle Memphis, was entered early yesterday morning while that steamer was lying at this port and a valuable gold watch and a sum of money stolen. "No trace of thief."

GAMBLERS.—Yesterday morning Sergt. Hampton, of the first district, made a descent on some negro gamblers who frequent a saloon on the levee, and succeeded in capturing four of the participants in the game and brought them to the Adams street stationhouse. On being searched it was found that one had twenty-five dollars, another twenty-four, and the other two comparatively nothing. The amounts taken from the first two were retained as *forfeits* for their appearance this morning. The others were locked up. Had they been white men, no less a forfeit than one hundred dollars would have been taken. "How are you, civil rights bill? How are you, liberty of the citizen?"

THE LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—The lecture of the Rev. Dr. Caskey, which was postponed this day week on account of the weather, will positively take place tonight at the Tabernacle, on Court street, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers, when we hope to see the hall filled to its utmost capacity. The lecturer is a curiosity in his way, telling truths in a style peculiarly his own, and will no doubt startle and instruct his audience, at the same time amusing them sufficiently to make it spicy. The Philharmonics, headed by Sebatzky, will render some of their best pieces. "The Dignity of Labor," the object in view, and the really good music should fill the Tabernacle to-night.

A TRUE BILL.—A man who gives his name as James Simpson, but better known to the thieving fraternity as "Jimmey the Kid," was arrested on Saturday night last by detective McCune at one of the underground places of amusement (in which Memphis abounds) known as the Basket saloon, on suspicion of being a noted thief who had robbed a man named McDonnell of a good watch in the Virginia house on Adams street, a night or two previous. When the officer attempted to make the arrest he was not mobbed, as stated by a cotemporary, but was jostled in such a manner that, he could not secure the tools of his prisoner. The officer saw him throw down his nippers and a gold watch. During the evening the proprietors of the place protected Shepherd from being robbed by the persuasive argument of a six-shooter. The "Kid" is now the guest of mine host Magevenay, on Adams street, and he will no doubt have an audience with the grand jury this morning. The charge of robbing Mr. Shepherd, a well known carpenter, will be preferred against Simpson. In connection with the above, his prospect for a visit to *Brownlow's* receptacle "for all such" is more than good.

Extensive Sale of City Property.

We invite special attention to the *Wickersham property* advertised to be sold by us at auction, upon the premises, on Friday next, 15th March, constituting the largest amount of city property which we have offered at public sale this season, and opening, as we think, a rare opportunity to investment in property, the value of which must rapidly enhance in the future growth of Memphis. The Madison and Court street lots are under lease, and the Raleigh road buildings are under rents by the year, which will be transferred with the freeholds. We hope to merit a full attendance of bidders on the occasion. Sale begins with the Raleigh road property at 11 o'clock, and be continued on the Madison street lots at 12 o'clock.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Wonderful Crystal.—The spectacles adjusted and applied by Dr. M. Bernhardt, optician and oculist, are more beneficial to any case of defective eyesight than any compounds that can be administered. They are made of Australian crystal, scientifically ground by peculiar machinery and adjusted to defective eyes with unerring accuracy, whether the defection arises from age, disease, strain, overwork or premature decay. The discovery of these wonderful crystals is Dr. Bernhardt's, and he has made use of it throughout Europe and America with the most unqualified success. These spectacles have been examined, and are vouched for by many of our leading persons in and from the city. Dr. Bernhardt is now in the city, stopping at the Overton hotel, and will receive calls at his office, No. 4 ladies' entrance.

Coal—Bigley, Mellersh & Co., No. 52 Jefferson street, have spendid Pittsburg coal. Leave your orders. feb4-tf

Spiritual Comforts.—At all times the comforts of the spirits are acceptable, and none in the trade know so well how to dispense these comforts as N. & J. Hoffheimer, No. 276 Front street, and they are at all times ready to do thusly in any quantity. These gentlemen are reliable at all times in what they offer.

Grand Free Entertainment.—The Olympic to-night throws open her doors free of charge. The regular company will appear. Thursday night the ball comes off. Saturday night a grand Sparring exhibition for the benefit of Patsey Shepherd, on which occasion Toney Benton has kindly volunteered his services. Go to-night to the Olympic and see the Ximenes Ballet Troupe, Messrs. Mason, Stewart, Goodman and others. Free to all.

The Memphis & Charleston Railroad will, after Wednesday, March 13th, run a train especially to accommodate passengers going to the Mobile & Ohio and Mississippi Central railroads, leaving Memphis at 7:10 a.m. The mail train will leave Memphis at 6:40 p.m., and the Somerville accommodation at 3:40 p.m., as heretofore. W. J. ROSS,
Gen'l. Supt.

No. 4 Madison Street, under Memphis Life and General Insurance Company. J. G. W. Ringer has opened a first-class saloon at the above place. Those who like No. 1 liquors, in a quiet way, are invited to call. None others need apply. feb26 tf

Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—We are again in receipt of fourteen more of those greatly celebrated safes of Marvin & Co.'s make. Bankers, merchants and others who want a reliable safe can procure it at ORGILL BROS. & CO.,
feb19-1m Agents for Marvin & Co.

Notice.—I would respectfully inform my friends and patrons that I am now with the house of B. Lowenstein & Bro., who keep the largest and best assorted stock of dry goods in this market, and I doubt not can please all who favor me with a call. Respectfully,
VAN. B. MARTIN.
mar10-1w

Important to Discharged Officers.—By a recent decision of the court of claims, all officers of the army are entitled to the difference of pay, for servants actually kept between the eighteenth day of June, 1864, and the third day of March, 1865, of $5 per month, (being the difference between $11 paid to servants and the $16 paid to soldiers during that time), and which has heretofore been refused payment by the U. S. Treasury. All officers will therefore forward to us at once their discharges, and we shall do all in our power to obtain an early settlement.

M. COMBS, JR., & CO.,
mar1 tf Room No. 2 Postoffice Building.

Up to the 31st March, 1867.—We beg to inform all *discharged soldiers*, (white or colored,) who desire *additional bounty* under act of July 28, 1866, that by orders of the secretary of war, their applications must all be filed on or before the 31st of March, 1867. If they are not, all those coming in after that date will be submitted to another department, in which from the large amount of business it has daily to investigate, great delay must and will necessarily arise in obtaining a settlement; and we therefore suggest the importance of perfecting these claims with the least possible delay—more especially as the departments are commenced paying them. *Bona fide* loosers of their discharge papers will also do well to call upon us *at once*.

M. COMBS, JR., & CO.,
mh8 tf Postoffice Building.

National Cancer Institute and Magnetic Infirmary, No. 365 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill., and No. 211 Main street, Memphis, up stairs, under the control of the renowned clairvoyant sisters, Victoria and Tennessee, assisted by the best medical talent. All the so-called incurable diseases treated as specialities. They have a certain and painless cure for cancers and tumors, an infallible system for consumption and asthma; specifics for heart disease and rheumatism; and perfect success in the treatment of all other chronic diseases, based upon the latest discoveries in medical, clairvoyant and magnetic science. It is a fact, demonstrated by fifteen years' practice, that all diseases that cannot be cured by remedies cured by the healing power possessed by the clairvoyant sisters. Address Nation. al Cancer Institute and Magnetic Infirmary, lock box 5926, Chicago, Ill., or lock box 307, Memphis, Tenn. feb15 tf

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, March 11, 1867.

Gold was bought during the day at 34c, though the amounts offered at the counter are small.

Silver is higher. The little which is offered being bought at 26 to 27c.

City scrip is lower. Brokers offer 65 to 68c, and sell at 70 to 72c.

County warrants are not active. Brokers buy at 90c, and sell at 93 to 95c.

Exchange is becoming scarce, with a good demand at ½ to ¼ off buying. Selling at par to ¼ off.

There is no change in uncurrent money, which continues dull at our quotations; 25c is the highest price offered for Bank of Tennessee, but holders of this money are not disposed to sell at this figure. We quote: Bank of Chattanooga, 15; Bank of West Tennessee, 50; Union Bank, 82; Planters' Bank, 82; Bank of Memphis, par; Bank of Middle Tennessee, 90; City Bank of Nashville, 50; Merchants' Bank, 75; Ocoee, 20; Bank of Shelbyville, 80; Traders' Bank, par; Southern, 25.

The specific appropriations made at the last session of congress foot up $143,793,000.

A letter from Matanzas reports the failure of Cosme de la Torretto, a wealthy planter and merchant, with liabilities to the amount of $7,000,000.

The Boston papers are still filled with matter in regard to the recent failure of Mellen, Ward & Co. The *Advertiser* says: The great failure has of course been the most prominent topic of conversation in all financial circles, but as far as we learn few new facts have been developed. The amount of indebtedness to the banks is reported to be somewhat larger than was publicly known on Saturday, some accounts representing it as high as $1,200,000.

Price's resolution will be pressed this week. If passed it will compel the sale of $30,000,000 of coin.

In the senate there is no disposition to touch the financial question at this time. Certain members will push this week a resolution to allow 50 per cent. tariff duties to be paid in currency.

On Friday last Presiding Justice Leonard, of the supreme court of New York, decided that United States legal tender notes are in law money, and as such are liable to taxation.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, March 11, 1867, 8 p.m.

General Business.

The bad weather of last week bids fair to last through this one. A mist fell during the greater part of to-day, making it unpleasant. Business, however, was very fair. Country people who have been waiting for fine weather have desisted, and many of them were in town yesterday, regardless of the mud. Many goods were shipped, orders for which have been on hand for the last ten days, but could not be forwarded on account of the large through freights which had accumulated. Very little supplies of any kind went out by boat for Arkansas and White rivers, while the entire trade between this city and the bends below is suspended, owing to high water—the packets in that trade having laid up. There is but one landing between this and Vicksburg high and dry. The damage by overflow to this city in loss of timber is immense, while we fear that our planters will find it impossible to replace their fencing, stock, etc., in time to put in an early crop, if they are able to replace them at all. Meats are getting firmer above, but we have no change to report here. Large accessions are being made to our dry goods stocks, and trade in that line would be very active if the weather was at all favorable. There is a good demand for boots and shoes at full prices, and the stock is being rapidly replenished.

COTTON—The market opened dull, but the dispatches received at noon caused a very liberal inquiry. Holders continue to reject all offers made by buyers, and many of them will not uncover their tables. The few sales made are of small lots, which hardly form a basis on which to quote. Receipts for the day, 374 bales; exports, 70 bales.

Ordinary	19 @21
Good Ordinary	24 @25
Low Middling	24 @25
Middling	26½ @27½
Strict Middling	28 @29
Good Middling	29 @30

The lower house of the legislature of Missouri passed, by a vote of 116 to 3, a bill to restore state credit by payment of the interest on state bonds. The bill appropriates six hundred thousand dollars out of the state treasury to pay the interest falling due January, 1867, and levies a tax of four million dollars to meet the annually accruing interest thereafter. It also appropriates four million dollars of the sum due the state by the federal government for the payment of over due coupons, in the order in which they matured, from July, 1861, as fast as said money is received from government. The remaining over due coupons, estimated at two and a half millions, will be taken up and new state 6 per cent. bonds, dated January 1, 1868, issued for them. The National bank of commerce, of N. Y., is made the agent of the state for the transaction of this business.

The revised bonded warehouse regulations require goods, which are to be transported in bond, to be transferred from the warehouse to the place of shipment, under the supervision of an officer, and require an officer to accompany the spirits from the warehouse to the place of re-distillation or rectification. The time for completing the transportation is reduced to thirty days, and for producing proof of delivery to fifteen days. The time for completing redistillation or rectification is reduced to ten days. In all cases the application for withdrawal for redistillation must be made by a duly taxed rectifier, who must also be a party to the bond.

The "Chatawa water power and manufacturing company," organized under a charter from the state of Mississippi, has secured nearly all the water power on the Tangipahoa river, sufficient to turn innumerable spindles. This little stream empties into Lake Ponchartrain, about thirty miles northwest of New Orleans. The first enterprise proposed is a paper mill, which will be a pioneer in that part of the south.

The statement of Gen. Howard, the commissioner of the freedmen's bureau, transmitted to the senate by the secretary of war, states that 32,622 whites and 24,238 colored people in the south will need food from some source before the next crop can relieve them. The number of rations required for one month is 1,070,000; for five months, the probable time required, 8,555,000. At 25 cents per ration, the estimated cost of this will be $2,133,750; of this, $625,000 has already been appropriated, leaving $1,508,750 to be provided.

A resolution was adopted by the chamber of commerce of Cincinnati on Friday last to subscribe $500,000 toward building the Lexington and Richmond railroad, sixty miles in length, connecting with the Knoxville extension of the Louisville and Nashville road, five miles south of Mount Vernon, Ky. This new road will form the cheapest and shortest line between Cincinnati and the entire south.

We gather from our exchanges that in central Illinois the prospects for an abundant crop of peaches the coming season, is considered by good judges very flattering. There has been no weather severe enough to injure the buds to any material extent.

APPLES—There is not much of a stock on hand. Good winter are in demand, and sell at from $5 to $6 per barrel. Receipts, none.

BRAN—There is a good stock on hand, with fair local demand. Selling on the levee at $30 to $35 per ton. Receipts, none.

BUTTER—Receipts are very fair, and prices not firm. Choice roll and tub 25 to 30c; common not in demand. Selling at 20 to 25c. Receipts, 55 tubs, 25 kegs.

BAGGING—There is a fair stock, but the demand has ceased. Prices are weak at 25 to 30c for both India and Kentucky.

CORN—There is a very good stock on hand, and prices are tolerably weak. Sales on levee at from 95 to $1; from store, at from 3 to 5c higher. Receipts, 5197 sacks.

CORNMEAL—Receipts, fair and prices unsteady. Sales on levee at $4 to $4 40; from store, at $4 50 to $4 75; fresh ground and kilndried are held at about the same figures. Receipts, 411 barrels.

COFFEE—A very good stock is now in store. Prices are firm for all qualities. Rio, 25 to 28c; Laguayra, 35 to 38c; Java, 43 to 45c. Receipts, 67 sacks.

CHEESE—There is a good demand and large stock. Prices are steady. English dairy, 20 to 22c; western reserve, 18 to 18c; factory, there is but little in the market. Receipts, none.

EGGS—There is a large supply. Fresh sell at from 18 to 20c. Receipts, 57 pkgs.

FLOUR—The market is well supplied with every grade. The demand is good and prices steady. We quote common at $7 to $9; superfine, $10 to $11; X, $11 50 to $13; XX, XXX, and all fancy brands from $12 50 to $18 per barrel. Receipts, 1346 barrels.

HAY—There is a fair local demand for prime, which sells on levee at $26 to $28; common, $24 to $25. Receipts, 501 bales.

HIDES—There is a good demand at 7 to 8c for green; green salted, 8½ to 9c; flint, 11 to 12½c; salt flint, 14½ to 16c. Receipts, 54.

LARD—There is a large stock on hand. Prices are firm at 12 to 12½c in tierces; and 14 to 14½c in kegs. Receipts, 130 kegs, 8 barrels, 2 tierces.

IRON TIES—The demand has almost ceased. Selling at 11 to 12c per lb.

MOLASSES—There is a fair stock on hand prices firm. Fair to good, 75 to 95c; choice, $1 to $1 05; syrups, $1 10 to $1 50. Receipts, 42 barrels, 62 half barrels.

MACKEREL—There is a fair stock on hand. Prices are steady at $24 to $25 for No. 1; $23 to $24 for No. 2; $20 for No. 3. Half barrels and kits in proportion.

OATS—The receipts are better, and prices weaker. We quote on levee at 70 to 75c. Receipts, 1080 sacks.

ONIONS—Market not well supplied. We quote at $7 per barrel. Receipts, none.

OILS—There is a light stock of all kinds on hand, with good demand. Coal oil, 55 to 60c; lard oil, $1 10 to 1 30; linseed oil, $1 65 to $1 75; train oil, $1 to $1 25.

PROVISIONS—There is a good supply on hand, and prices are firm. Mess pork is selling at $22 to $23; prime mess, $19 to $21 clear sides, 13½ to 14c; plain sugar cured hams, 17 to 18c; breakfast bacon, 16 to 18c; bulk meats are in demand; ribbed sides, 10½ to 11c; shoulders, 8½ to 9c. Receipts, 121 barrels, 13 casks pork; 13 casks bacon.

POULTRY—The market is firm. We quote chickens at $7 to $8, and turkies at from $20 to $30 per dozen. Ducks and geese from $5 to $10 per dozen.

POTATOES—There is a good local demand, and light stock. Prices firm at $3 to $4 per barrel. Planting, $4 50 to $5. Receipts, 190 barrels.

ROPE—A light stock with little demand. Prices are steady. We quote for machine made 12½ to 13c; hand made 10 to 11c.

SUGAR—The receipts are very fair, and prices are firm. The stock on hand is good. Crushed and powdered, 19 to 20c; A coffee, 18c; B, 17c; C, 16½c Receipts, 10 hhds., 31 barrels.

SALT—There is a good stock on hand and demand active. Sacks, $2 50 to $2 75; barrels, $3 75 to $4.

TOBACCO—There is a good demand for all grades and prices are unchanged. A fine stock is on hand and new supplies are received daily. We quote natural leaf at $1 20 to $1 30; fancy Virginia, new work, $1 25 to $1 40; fine bright, pounds, $1

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

THE YEAR'S CROWN.

BY M. G. WATKINS.

Fain would I stay thee, from thy fragrant bower,
To pluck, fair queen, the last and sweetest rose,
Fain would I linger where this fine air blesses
The golden woodlands, ling'ring while it blows.
As loath to say farewell! Bright autumn, fain
Would love detain thee, but the wish is vain!

Fly the swift hours which hurry off the swallows,
And leave the robin to his roundelay;
Which drive the humming flies from where the swallows
Wave o'er the river murmuring on its way;
Not fondest words may stay thee, no regret
Brings back one hour from blissful suns once set!

Fair was spring's morn and fair the eve of summer,
The old world lilac perfume of young May,
Yet fairer now to us is each fresh comer,
Each hour that trips down autumn's fruit-hung way;
We grudge each day's still death, each leaf that falleth
The twilight sigh that softly winter calleth.

'Tis even so with life; its loveliest season
Is just the one we hurry through to-day:
Regret for other days wore surely treason
In men who soon farewell to all must say;
The best to day aright: it brings its weal:
Reck not of woes the future may reveal.

The truest peace earth holds for toil or trouble
Lies all around us—in the leafy glades
Red with the frost a first breath, in yellow stubble
Touched with pink lustre when the short day fades.

The ruddy fruitage, each pale fleecy cloud
That woos the west to find a gorgeous shroud.

Yet hast thou memories, autumn for the twilight,
Of happy meetings, joyful smiles, where corn
Waves on the hill-side, or the penciled eyebright
Stirs in the breeze from purple uplands borne;
Pensive we loiter by the well-known tryst,
And watch the golden fields by sunset kissed.

Here for each soul the Future takes a glory,
And Hope may dream of triumphs yet to come;
Lovers may meet to tell "the old, old story,"
Draw tight the knots ne'er e'en by death undone!
Here, too, when day dies—dies, alas! too soon—
More lovely floats above the autumn moon.

Soft falls her mellow flood, its radiance streameth
O'er park and hamlet wrapped in deep repose;
Yonder the brook a thread of silver gleameth,
The forest here in solemn splendor shows:
A land of silent glamour far and near
Owns autumn queen of all the beauteous year!

IMPEACHMENT.

Ashley's Speech in Support of Immediate Trial.

He Charges the President with Complicity in the Assassination—With Drunkenness and Atrocious Crimes.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The following are the principal points in the speech of Mr. Ashley, advocating the immediate impeachment of the president:

Mr. Speaker: This resolution brings before the house a question of transcendant importance. It brings us face to face with a man whose usurpations have imperiled the republic. We cannot escape the consideration of this question if we would, and we ought not if we could. The report of the judiciary committee of the last house, made on Saturday, is a sufficient indication of the action of that body of charges looking toward the impeachment of the president. It is a report which the moral sense of the nation will approve.

It is to be regretted that that committee was not authorized at an earlier day to proceed with the investigation, so it might have been completed. It then presented a case for the final action of the last congress. All true men who have examined this matter impartially should regret that we have not been able to act before, but I think I may, without hazard, express the opinion that there is no cause for discouragement; that foundations have been so carefully laid as that the machinations of conspirators, and of their chief, with all the human power and patronage in his hands, will be unable long to stay the doom which awaits him.

It is to go on the record of this house, and it it will go into history, that the people of the United States will never permit any president to usurp prerogatives of the law making power, nor will they permit any president to disregard the deliberate and recorded judgment of the nation. They will permit no man who came into the presidency through the door of assassination, to use the vast power with which the president is clothed in the defiance of congress and the people.

I say nothing of the dark suspicion which crept over the minds of men as to his complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln—of facts which I cannot banish from my mind of the mysterious connection between his death and the treachery of his successor. I say such a man, in view of all that has happened, should have walked with uncovered head, very humbly, in the presence of loyal men.

If this nation does not brand with the broad seal of its condemnation the usurpations, crimes and misdemeanors of this man it will be but an invitation in the future for a repetition of his usurpations. Self-protection and a desire to preserve the honor of the nation demand that the representatives of the people shall declare, in a manner not to be misunderstood, that no man hereafter elected president, or this president, shall present himself at his inauguration drunk, nor shall he turn the white house into a den of thieves and pardon *brokers*.

I hope that congress will not be deterred from doing its whole duty in the matter, and proceed to the investigation, and I am convinced if pursued with the energy which attends an ordinary criminal trial, the conviction and impeachment of the president are inevitable as death. I desire now merely to make a suggestion. It is this, that all persons, citizens or foreigners, who have in their possession documents that can be evidence in the case, or who are in possession of any facts leading to show technically the guilt of this man, are bound in duty to bring the facts to the knowledge of the judiciary committee. Any person in possession of such facts and neglecting or refusing to do so, becomes an accessory to the crimes of this man, and will be held responsible before the country, and in the great tribunal of human history as a partner in his guilt.

The Gentleman vs. the Snob.

The Emperor Napoleon recently received information of the dilapidated state of the tombs of the English officers killed at the battle of Toulouse, in which Wellington defeated the French under Soult, in April, 1814. He at once took upon himself the reparation of these tombs at his own expense, and wrote an autograph letter to Viscount Hood, in which he said: "Soldiers who fall upon a foreign soil are the property of that country, and it is the duty of all to honor their memory." The English have acted no less handsomely in an analagous case. The burial-ground of the French prisoners of war who died in Dartmoor prison, in the early part of the present century, has recently been thoroughly inclosed, ornamentally painted, and a handsome granite obelisk reared, bearing an inscription: "To the memory of the French prisoners of war who died in Dartmoor. *Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*"

Per contra, the committee charged with the preparation of the federal graveyard at Gettysburg were exercised about a proposition to blast to pieces a rock on the grounds, because it is said that Gen. Lee stood on it at one period of the engagement at that place! Illustrating the difference between loyal people and christians.—*Richmond (Va.) Examiner.*

THE Boston *Post*, in an editorial article on Mr. Eliot's bill, takes occasion to reveal the state of civilization in the Northeast:

Newspaper offices have been mobbed, individuals seized and tarred and feathered, men upon rails, and executive influence interposed to shield the culprits from the punishment the court decreed. Robberies and murders have been alarmingly prolific—garroters, bank robbers and burglars have plied their vocation as vigilantly here as in Louisiana, and with as much impunity; but this ignoring a difference, Mr. Eliot and his radical friends are not at all alarmed by the fact. The murders all around us—in Roxbury woods, in Franconia, N. H., in Auburn, Maine—speak a depravity the south cannot exceed; while the robberies in New York and New England are unprecedented in magnitude and numbers. If crime be the gauge whereby to decide upon the right of self-government, New England would be in imminent danger of territorialism at once. But it is all a trick—a mere subterfuge to prolong power and patronage in the hands of the radical party by shutting out one-third of the territory and one-third of the people of the United States from any representation or any voice in its government.

The Brain in Sleep.

The principal difference as to the state of the human brain in sleep is derived from the observations of a woman at Montpelier, a case well known and often quoted. She had lost a portion of her skull-cap, and the brain and its membranes were exposed. When she was in deep or sound sleep, the brain lay in the skull almost motionless; when she was dreaming it became elevated; and when her dreams, which she related on waking, were vivid or interesting, the brain was protruded through the cranial aperture. This condition has also been experimentally brought about and observed in animals, and the same result has been seen, namely, that in sleep the surface of the brain and its membranes became pale, the veins ceased to become distended, and only a few small vessels containing arterial blood were discernible.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Notice.

WE have this day associated with us in the Boot and Shoe business Mr. W. B. RAGLAND. The name and style of the firm will be MICKLE, SMITH & RAGLAND.

J. D. MICKLE, Memphis. JOHN I. SMITH, New York. W. B. RAGLAND, Memphis.

MICKLE, SMITH & RAGLAND,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Boots, Shoes and Brogans,
No. 319 Main Street, Memphis Tenn.,
feb16 1m

J. J. REILLY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,
NO. 220 FRONT STREET.
Second Door South of Adams,
jan26 1m MEMPHIS, TENN.

REMOVAL.

TERRY & MITCHELL,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,
Have Removed to
No. 320 Main Street,
(Eclipse Building),
AND are offering their Winter Stock at LOW PRICES.

Second and Third Floors to Rent, with conveniences. Suitable for wholesale business. Will not be rented separately.
feb6 1m TERRY & MITCHELL.

SPRING STOCK RECEIVED.
JOS. S. LEVETT & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER,
Are now receiving seasonable supply of
Boots and Shoes,
WHICH they sell cheaper to the trade than since the war, having been bought for Cash direct from manufacturers.
ALSO—Importers of French Calf Skins, and dealers in Sole and Upper Leather generally.
The highest prices paid for Beef Hides.
JOS S. LEVETT & CO.,
feb27 1m 62 Main street.

MARINER & CURTIS
BOOTS SHOES & HATS
219 MAIN ST.
Under the Worsham House.
A fine assortment of
RETAIL WORK
Always on hand.
feb26 2m

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

THURMOND,
FOSTER & CO.,

TOBACCO FACTORS
AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Under Greenlaw Opera House,
344 Second street.
mh9 feb27 3m

Western and Virginia Tobacco Agency.
MEYER, MARSHUETZ & CO.,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, and the largest stock of Smokers' Articles in the South, Corner second and Jefferson streets, Jefferson Block, Memphis, Tenn.
dec15 3m

ISIDOR ROSENBACH,
WHOLESALE
Whiskies, Cigars and Tobacco,
No. 226 FRONT STREET,
MEMPHIS, : : : : : TENNESSEE.
feb7 3m

ARCHITECTS.

JO KPH WILLIS. FLETCHER SLOAN.
WILLIS & SLOAN
ARCHITECTS,
OFFICE—Room No. 9, over the DeSoto Savings Institute,
No. 20 Madison St., Memphis, Tenn.
WILL furnish Plans and Specifications for all kinds of buildings, and superintend their erection, and measure all kinds of mechanical work connected with buildings.
feb13 1m

F. STITH,
Architect and Engineer,
Irving Block, 3d Floor, North Stairway.
feb15 1m

FURNITURE.

SOUTHERN FURNITURE HOUSE.
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTH,
Shades and Curtain Goods,
No. 228 Main Street, McKinney's Old Stand,
Memphis, Tenn.
R. J. CAMP,
of Camp & Co.
JAMES W. McKINNEY,
Of McKinney & Co.
P. A. BRYSON,
of Worsham House.
DEALERS IN
M'KINNEY, BRYSON & CO.,
nov25 1f

FURNITURE AND BEDDING
—AT—
G. F. JUNKERMANN'S,
34 Main Street, (Near M. & O. R. R. Depot).
BEING connected with several wholesale establishments in the North I am enabled to sell Furniture at little above Cincinnati rates.
Mattresses of all Kinds made to order. Levee Mattresses constantly on hand.
Furniture repaired. Upholstering and Rexovating done with neatness and dispatch.
feb10 1m

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

PHYSICIANS.

DR. D. J. O'REILLY,
(Late of Louisville, Ky.,)
HAVING determined to locate permanently in this city, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Memphis. Office over Jehle's store, west side of Main street, No. 276, between Madison and Court sts.
feb2 3m

MRS D. C. EVANS,
FORMERLY of Louisville, Ky., more recently of the Healing Institute, New Albany, Ind., assisted by her husband, Dr. J. M. EVANS, desires to inform her friends and the public that she has taken
ROOMS AT THE OVERTON HOTEL,
And is prepared to diagnose and cure all kinds of Diseases, especially those of a Chronic character. Mrs. EVANS will diagnose all cases without making inquiry of the patients, giving symptoms, cause and effect, in a manner so satisfactory as to leave no doubt in the mind of the applicant. In the treatment of disease she discards the use of all mineral medicines, using only those which is purely Botanic, together with Magnetism, Electricity and Cold Water.
Mrs. E. gives especial attention to Ladies and diseases to which they are subject.

REFERENCES.

Capt. Wm. Holcroft, steamer Louisiana; Capt. John S. Richey, New Albany; John Loughmiller, New Albany; W. J. Johnson, wharf-boat, Memphis, Tenn.; J. B. Martin, Eminence, Ky.; W. Guthrie, Cropper's Depot, Ky.; J. K. Parker, office L. N. A. & C. R. R.; John Hancock, county commissioner, Floyd county; Col. Wm. Budd, New Albany; John Tye, office L. N. A. & C. R. R.; W. C. Crane, hardware merchant, New Albany; W. K. Grove, (Bently & Grove), New Albany; Mrs. Judge Leird, Rockport, Ind.; John W. Childs, Greencastle, Ind.; J. H. Burton, Elisabeth, Harrison county, Ind.; Jonathan M. May, Bloomington, Ind.
feb27-2m.

DENTISTS.

DR. A. WESSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 254 Second Street,
feb26 1y Irving Block.

S. HINSON,
DENTIST,
HAS Removed his Office to
No. 225 Main Street,
Two doors South of the Worsham House.
A. E. KENNEDAY, : : : : Assistant.
feb9 3m

312. DENTISTRY. 312.
DR. J. B. WASSON'S Office and Dental Infirmary, No. 312 Main street and corner of Monroe. Special attention given to the treatment and cure of all chronic and acute diseases in Dental Surgery, and also to the insertion of Artificial Palates, Obturators or Vellums. All operations in the various branches of dentistry performed in the most skillful manner, and satisfaction guaranteed. Regular office hours from 9 a.m. till 4 p.m. For charity patients in the infirmary, from 8 till 9 a.m. and from 4 till 5 p.m. Office No. 312 Main street, and corner of Monroe.
feb22 1m

LAWYERS.

JOHN H. NELSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Greenville Washington Co., Mississippi. Particular attention paid to collection of Lever Script and other evidences of debt contracted and owing by Board of Levee Commissioners organized under act of December 2d, 1858, as well as debts contracted, assumed or owing by either the counties Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena for work and labor done or materials furnished, prior to 1st January, 1862.
REFERENCE—Col. Sam. Tate, Memphis, Tenn. Owen & McNutt, "
J. L. Verser, Esq., "
JOHN W. WOOD. WALKER WOOD
WOOD & WOOD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW—Office, No. 19 Madison street, over Gayoso savings institution, front room, Memphis, Tenn.
Prompt attention to collections in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas.
ALBERT PIKE & SON, Little Rock, Ark. PIKE & ADAMS, 293 Main st., Memphis.
L. H. PIKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
Solicitor in Chancery,
Little Rock, - - Arkansas.
Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to.
mh8 1f
C. C. CUMMINGS,
LAWYER,
Rear of No. 278 Second Street,
No. 8 Court Place,
feb28 3m Memphis, Tenn.
GEO. W. WINCHESTER, Late of Gallatin, Tenn. ROBERT A. HATCHER, Late of Missouri.
WINCHESTER & HATCHER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents, 227 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee.
feb26 3m
HENRY N. HART. B. NEWTON HART.
H. N. & B. N. HART,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 42 Madison street, DeSoto Block, Memphis, Tenn.
feb22 3m
GEO. E. STAHL,
Attorney at Law,
No. 270 Second Street,
Opp. Court Square, Memphis, Tenn.
feb13 3m
R. L. DIXON. W. A. PERCY.
DIXON & PERCY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Greenville, Miss. Will practice in the Courts of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena Counties.
J. GALLAGHER. C. H. RYAN.
GALLAGHER & RYAN,
Attorneys at Law
357 Second Street,
feb17 1m MEMPHIS, TENN.
C. G. ARMISTEAD. G. S. PHELAN.
ARMISTEAD & PHELAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 15 West Court, (between Main and Front streets), Memphis, Tennessee.
feb20 3m
J. W. SMITH. G. C. GRAVES.
SMITH & GRAVES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 350 Second street, Opposite Greenlaw Block, Memphis, Tenn. Prompt attention given to collection of claims in West Tennessee.
feb17 6m
JOHN BULLOCK. VAN A. W. ANDERSON.
BULLOCK & ANDERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 340 Second street, Opposite Greenlaw Opera House, Memphis, Tenn.
feb17 3m
JOHN W. C. WATSON. KISLOCH FALCONER.
WATSON & FALCONER,
Attorneys at Law,
HOLLY SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI.
feb6 1m
JNO. M. CARMACK.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Memphis, Tenn.
OFFICE—Removed to 13 Court street, between Main and Front.
jy18tf

SEEDS.

R. C. CRAIG & CO.'S
SEED STORE,
379 Main Street, Jackson Block,
jan22 2m MEMPHIS, TENN.

SOUTHERN SEED,
LANDRETH'S
GARDEN AND GRASS SEED,
Just Received and for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
WARD & LeGUERE,
DRUGGISTS AND SEED DEALERS,
CORNER MAIN AND ADAMS STREETS,
Opposite Worsham House,
Memphis, : : : : : : Tennessee.
feb26 3m

LANDRETH'S
WARRANTED GARDEN SEED!
CONSTANTLY arriving and for sale by
R. G. CRAIG & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Seed Store,
379 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.
jan24 3m

JOHN S. DICKERSON & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in Metals,
OFFER FOR SALE
Tin Plates,
Roofing Tin,
Sheet Iron,
Russia Iron,
Copper,
Block Tin,
Lead,
Wire,
Zinc, etc., etc.,
29 & 31 CLIFF ST., Corner Fulton, NEW YORK.
feb13 3m

INSURANCE AGENCIES

Mississippi Valley
INSURANCE AGENCY.
S. R. CLARK & CO., Agents,
NO. 4 JEFFERSON STREET.

STATEMENT
—OF THE—
INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
Of the City of New York.

DENTISTS.
DR. A. WESSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 254 Second Street,
feb26 1y Irving Block.

S. HINSON,
DENTIST,
HAS Removed his Office to
No. 225 Main Street,
Two doors South of the Worsham House.
A. E. KENNEDAY, : : : : Assistant.
feb9 3m

Assets, January 1st, 1867.

Cash in Bank and on hand	$ 88,156 49
Loans on Bond and Mortgage, (first lien)	50,000 00
Loans on Collaterals	65,450 00
United States "Five-Twenty" Bonds	819,562 50
United States "Ten-Forty" Bonds	99 7 0 00
Virginia State Bonds	13,750 00
Wisconsin War Bonds	4,550 00
Bills Receivable (Marine)	166,485 55
Premiums due and unpaid	88,923 95
(Large portion of which has since been collected.)	
Salvages and Interest	46,207 68
TOTAL ASSETS - - -	$1,411,936 17
Total Liabilities	384,179 86

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, February 21, 1867.
I, S. W. HATCHETT, Comptroller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the International Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of this State affecting the organization of Insurance Companies, and I further certify that S. R. Clark & Co., Agents of said Company, have also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases: Wherefore, said International Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of insurance in this State, at Memphis.
This certificate of agency must be renewed the 1st day of July and January of each year.
[L. S.] S. W. HATCHETT,
mh9 3w Comptroller Treas.

MILES OWEN, SR. W. H. MOORE. J. T. WEST.
Owen, Moore & West,
AGENTS FOR THE
Georgia Home Insurance Company,
Of Columbus, Ga.
Cash Capital and Surplus, - $117 859 61.
State Insurance Company,
Of Nashville, Tenn.
Capital, - - - - - - - $200,000.
Ætna Life Insurance Company,
Of Hartford, Conn.
Assetts Over - - - - - - $1,500,000.
IF you want your Life or Property Insured, call and see the inducements we offer.
Office, Northwest corner Main and Madison streets, Memphis, Tenn.
mh7 3m

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, - - - $300,000
Office, 22 Madison Street.

DIRECTORS:

F. W. Smith,	W. H. Cherry,
Geo. W. Trotter,	F. S. Davis,
C. F. Smith,	S. M. Gates,
C. C. Pariee,	J. W. Jefferson,
N. Coronna,	C. P. Norris,
A. P. Burdiet,	J. J. Murphy,
W. Y. Circle,	Dan. Able,
Oscar Minor,	L. M. Wolcott,
H. A. Littleton,	Edward Warburg,
Napoleon Hill,	H. J. Lowenstein.

C. P. NORRIS, President.
G. W. TROTTER, Vice-President.
J. B. STEBBINS, Secretary.
feb26 3m

MUSIC---STATIONERY

BERNARD & McCLURE

Nos. 298 and 300 Second Street,
Memphis, : : : : : Tenn.
PUBLISHERS OF
SHEET MUSIC,
AND DEALERS IN
Pianos, Organs, Melodeons,
Musical Merchandise of Every Description,
And STRINGS of all kinds.
OLD PIANOS taken in exchange as part pay for new ones.
TUNING AND REPAIRING promptly attended to.
NEW MUSIC received daily. feb10 3m

KNABE PIANOS!

KNABE PIANOS!

THESE unrivalled instruments are fully warranted for seven years, and are for sale at
NO. 375 MAIN ST., (Jackson Block,)
Memphis, Tennessee,
By LEONOLD GOEPEL.
mh2 3m

MISCELLANEOUS

$75 REWARD—
Stolen, from the undersigned, on the night of the 25th February, one BAY HORSE; heavy mane and tail; branded on left shoulder U S; C; collar marks on withers; about 14½ hands high; shod all round; never worked under saddle.
Also, one large SORREL MULE; about 15 hands high; branded U S-T and figure No. 2 above brand; shod all round; about half blind; badly marked with harness. I will give the above reward for the delivery of the animals said to be stolen.
A. S. MOORE,
On Regan place, Hollow-horn road.
mh1 2w*

For Sale.
TWO ACRES—the most desirable building or residence property in the vicinity of Memphis—opposite Richerville's Garden. A high elevation, commanding a fine view of the city, whole city and river. Those wishing the most beautiful spot around Memphis for a home can obtain the same by calling on
MARTIN GRIFFIN,
feb26 1f Cashier German National Bank.

Land For Sale.
AN undivided one-half interest in 50,000 acres of Red river bottom land, in Lafayette and Sevier counties, Arkansas.
This interest, the title to which is perfect, will be sold at a low figure, for cash, or part cash and the remainder at one and two years, with cot interest.
Also, 3200 acres of magnificent Arkansas river bottom land, above all overflow, and the best body of land in the state, in Crawford county, Arkansas.
These lands will be sold together or in parcels, for cash.
Apply to PIKE & ADAMS,
Attorneys at Law,
feb26 2m 293 Main street, Memphis

Marshal's Sale.
In admiralty.—Memphis, March 8, 1867.
Michael Larkin vs. wreck of the steamboat Robert S. Ward.
BY virtue of a decree of the honorable District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee, I will, on Saturday, the 23d day of March, 1867, at the foot of Washington street, on the levee, in the city of Memphis, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the wreck of the steamboat Robert J. Ward, consisting of two engines, four old plates, one mud drum, one steam drum and two pitmans and two slider plates. Sale to begin at 10 and 2 o'clock.
SAM. H. JONES,
By ISAAC W. GRIFFITH, D. M. U. S. Marshal.
March 8, 1867. mh9 1ds

Pinkeyes! Pinkeyes!
JUST received and for sale:
100 bbls. PINKEYE POTATOES.
BENDER & LEAKIN,
jan25 3w No. 26 Main street.

HARDWARE.

WM. ORGILL, EDMUND ORGILL. G. L. DENISON, A. S. McNEAR.
ORGILL BROS. & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE,
Cutlery, Nails, Castings,
Rifles, Guns and Pistols,
Fishing and Fowling Tackle,
Iron and Steel.
AGENTS for Marvin & Co.'s, formerly Stearns & Marvin, celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, at their old stand.
No. 312 Front Street, Cor. Monroe,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
mh8 w3m

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST,
368 : *Main Street* : 368
Memphis, - - - - Tenn.
—DEALERS IN—
MACHINERY
—AND—
Heavy Hardware.
Exclusive Agents for
Wood & Mann's Portable Engines.
Isaac Straub & Co.'s Celebrated "Queen of the South" Corn Mill.
Lane & Bodley's Saw Mills and Engines.
feb12 1f

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE
—OF—
W. WYATT,
No. 5 Howard Row.
PLOWS, of all kinds; WAGONS, of all kinds and sizes; STRAUB'S GRIST MILLS, all size. Also, Circular Saws, Mill Saws, Wheelbarrows, Cutting Boxes, Corn Shellers and Washing Machines and Wringers.
feb9 3m

HARDWARE.
CHOATE & CO.,
No. 232 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
DEALERS IN
Hardware, Stoves, Plows, Wagons, Iron, Steel, Glass, Nails, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery, Blacksmith's Material, Woodwork for Wagons,
And everything usually kept in a Hardware House.
W. F. PAUL, Formerly with Hillman Bros., Memp. G. D. CROCKETT, Formerly with Hillman Bros., Nash.
PAUL & CROCKETT,
Agents for Hillman, Bro. & Sons Celebrated
TENNESSEE CHARCOAL IRON,
The only stock kept in the city.
No. 252 Front Street, - Memphis, Tenn.
A full supply constantly on hand.
feb3 1f

MISCELLANEOUS

C. H. BRACKETT & CO.,
Crescent Livery, Auction
—AND—
SALE STABLES
THE finest Harness Buggies and Carriages for hire.
Auction Sales Every Day at 10 O'Clock
Special attention paid to the unloading of Stock from Steamboats and Cars.
YARD ROOM furnished with or without feed
oct23 1f BOB. CAYCE, Auctioneer

C. F. CHAMBERLIN & CO.,
Blank-Book Manufacturers,
BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STATIONERY,
No. 197 Main Street,
Memphis, Tenn.
WE have, connected with our house, a first-class
STEAM JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
And are prepared at all times to do COMMERCIAL LAW, STEAMBOAT and RAILROAD PRINTING, in the neatest, cheapest and best style of the art.
Call and examine our goods, styles and prices.
feb6 3m

CAUTION!
Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co.,
BEING the exclusive agents and importers of all the KID GLOVES made by ALEXANDRE of Paris, respectfully caution buyers against imitations stamped inside "ALEXANDER," also "ALEXANDRE CELEBRE," which are now in the market and sold as the genuine glove.

All genuine Alexander Gloves are stamped	ALEXANDRE, A. T. S. & CIE.

NEW YORK, January 14, 1867.

Genuine Alexandre Kid Gloves!
Genuine Alexandre Kid Gloves!
Genuine Alexandre Kid Gloves!
—AT—
B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.
B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.
B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.
Jan20 1m

Information No. 160.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.
WHEREAS, MAILAND L. PERKINS, Esq., Attorney of the United States, for the District aforesaid, has filed an information against the following property, to-wit:
80 pounds Manufactured Tobacco;
600 pounds Leaf Tobacco;
2 Screws, Levers and Frames;
335 pounds Tobacco in process of Manufacture;
10 pound Licorice;
67 Drying Scales;
1 Balance Scale;
alleging among other things that all the right, title, interest and estate therein has been seized by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the United States, for the Seventh Collection District of the State of Tennessee, as forfeited to the United States, for the causes in said information set forth, and praying the usual process and monition of the Court in that behalf. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the process of said Court, to me directed, I do hereby give public warning and notice to all other persons having or pretending to have any interest in said property so seized, that they be and appear before the said Court at the Federal Court-room, in the city of Memphis, on the 18th day of March, 1867, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and show cause, if any they have or can show, why the said property shall not be condemned or forfeited as aforesaid.
This 23d day of February, 1867.
SAM. H. JONES,
U. S. Marshal for the District of West Tenn.
feb26-1t

Information No. 159.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.
WHEREAS, MAILAND L. PERKINS, Esq., Attorney of the United States, for the District aforesaid, has filed an information against the following property, to-wit: 71 boxes manufactured tobacco, alleging among other things that all the right, title, interest and estate has been seized by the Collector of the Seventh Collection District of the State of Tennessee, as forfeited to the United States, for the causes in said information set forth, and praying the usual process and monition of the Court in that behalf. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the process of said court, to me directed, I do hereby give public warning and notice to all other persons having or pretending to have any interest in said property so seized, that they be and appear before the said court at the federal court-room in the city of Memphis, on the 25th day of March, 1867, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and show cause, if any they have or can show, why the said property shall not be condemned or forfeited as aforesaid.
This 23d day of March, 1867.
SAM. H. JONES,
U. S. Marshal for the District of West Tenn.
mh9 1td

Executor's Notice.
LETTERS testamentary on the will of Thos. Crider, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are notified to make payment; and all persons having debts against the said estate to present them, duly authenticated, to Geo. S. Monte, Esq., No. 126 Main street, up stairs, Memphis, Tenn., within the time prescribed by law.
JOHN CRIDER,
Executor of Thos. Crider, deceased.
mh6 4w

COTTON---COMMISSION.

S. D. LAWRENCE, Memphis, Tenn. C. S. CARTER, Late with Halliday Bros., Cairo.
LAWRENCE & CARTER,
GENERAL COMMISSION
—AND—
Forwarding Merchants,
No. 228 Front Street, (Up Stairs),
mh2 3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

LEE CRANDALL & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
198 Gravier Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

M'COMBIE & CHILD,
No. 61 Broad Street,
NEW YORK.
feb27 6m

H. B. JOINER. M. A. KIRKLEY.
JOINER & KIRKLEY,
Commission Merchants
And Dealers in
Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Lime,
Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair,
FIRE BRICK AND WESTERN PRODUCE,
34 Monroe Street,
Memphis, : : : : : Tenn.
feb26 2m

T. DEAN, Dean & Meginnis, N. Y., Dean & Hale, Cincinnati.
JNO. D. ADAMS, of Little Rock, Ark.
T. GAFF, of T. & J. W. Gaff, Aurora, Ind.
DEAN, ADAMS & GAFF,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 40 Union Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.
J. C. FORBES & CO.,
Nos. 45 & 47 Front st. and 46 & 48 Fulton st.,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
General Commission Merchants,
FOR the sale of Cotton, Flour, Whisky, Corn, Tobacco, and all kinds of Western Produce. Having an Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse, we are prepared to handle "Whisky" and Manufactured Tobacco" in bond, thus offering superior inducements to shippers of these articles.
Liberal advances on all consignments.
feb21 3m

THOS. CHILD. W. H. H. DUDLEY.
CHILD, DUDLEY & CO.,
Exclusive Wholesale
Commission Merchants,
NO. 361 FRONT STREET,
Between Union and Gayoso,
MEMPHIS, : : : : : : TENNESSEE.
Special attention to all business entrusted to us.
feb26

E. ACKERMANN,
Wholesale Dealer in
Leaf and Manufactured
TOBACCOS,
SEGARS,
WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.,
250 FRONT STREET,
Memphis, - - - - Tenn.
feb8 1f

B. F. COLEMAN. V. W. WILLIAMS.
COLEMAN, WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Successors to J. M. COLEMAN & CO.,)
Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
NO. 226 FRONT STREET,
Between Adams and Jefferson,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.
ARE prepared to make advances on Cotton consigned to us. Orders promptly filled.
feb14 1m

N. CORONNA,
Commission Merchant
AND
COTTON FACTOR
Nos. 156 & 156½ Exchange Building,
Front Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.
feb6 3m

WM. H. ANDREWS,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
No. 284 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
I AM, as heretofore, prepared to offer inducements to Close Cash Buyers equal to any house in the city, my terms being exclusively cash or city acceptance. Call and examine my stock and prices—you will not go away dissatisfied. WM. H. ANDREWS,
feb10 1m 284 Front street.

N. & J. HOFFHEIMER,
COMMISSION
—AND—
Forwarding Merchants,
Wholesale Dealers in
Imported and Domestic
WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS
Tobacco, Etc., Etc.,
No. 276 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Always on hand, a large supply of
Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.
Also, the Celebrated
BAVARIAN BITTERS.
feb8 3m

THOS. FENNER. HENRY BENNETT. D. W. BOWMAN.
Fenner, Bennett & Bowman,
Office in the R. E. Lee Block,
NO. 15 UNION STREET,
WILL make advances on COTTON consigned to their house in New York, and forward orders for the purchase of Bagging, Merchandise and Machinery.
Memphis, Nov. 2, 1866 nov2

SHEP. M. ASHE,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
Commission Merchant,
No. 304 Front Street,
Rooms 11 and 12, up stairs, Mooney Building)
MEMPHIS, TENN.
feb5-1f

SCHOOLFIELD & HANAUER,
WHOLESALE
Grocers, Cotton Factors
And dealers in
Groceries, Liquors, Cigars and
PLANTATION SUPPLIES,
No. 256 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Liberal Cash advances made on Cotton.
jan1 3m

CH. E. PFEIFER,
General Commission Merchant,
No. 65 Common Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
AGENT for Smith & Rand Powder Company,
Orange and New Orleans Rifle, Musket, Cannon, Sporting, Ducking and Mining
POWDER,
on hand and for sale at No 65 Common street, New Orleans, in packages of all quantities.
Also, Drop and Buck shot, Caps, etc., orders promptly filled.
nov11 1y
SAMUEL MOSBY. CHAS. H. DORION, JR.
MOSBY & DORION,
Commission Merchants,
OFFICE: No. 13 Mosby and Hunt's Building,
Up Stairs,
No. 304 Front St., MEMPHIS, TENN.
Consignments of Cotton, for sale or shipment, solicited. Receiving and Forwarding Merchandise solicited. Orders accompanying consignments carefully and promptly executed.
aug31m-w6m

RAILROADS.

DIAMOND LINE!
The ONLY Consolidated Broad Gauge Through Freight Line.
1867. NO TRANSFER. 1867.
THE BROAD GAUGE TRANSIT COMPANY,
ORGANIZED, owned and managed by the three Great Broad Gauge Roads: the Erie Railway, the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, offer to shippers the most rapid and safe transportation of Through Freight, both Eastward and Westward, between NEW YORK, LAYELAND, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, and Intermediate Points.
The above Railway Companies each having set apart a superior portion of